

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, MERCANTILE JOURNAL,
AND

RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. IX. No. 440.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED, SIXPENCE.
Stamped, Sevenpence.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours to the Lakes of Killarney, North Wales, Cork, &c. TICKETS, available for one month, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 130s. first, and 105s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland.—TICKETS to WINDERMERE, available for 28 days, or to Ulverston, Furness Abbey, or Coniston. Fares from Euston station, 70s. first, and 50s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours in North Wales. TICKETS, available for 28 days from the principal stations. Fares from the Euston station to Rhyl or Abergele, 65s. first, and 45s. second class; to Conway, 65s. and 45s.; and to Bangor, Carnarvon, or Holyhead, 70s. and 50s.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips.—TICKETS to the ISLE of MAN, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 70s. first, and 50s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips.—TICKETS to the LANCASHIRE WATERING-PLACES: Lytham, Blackpool, Fleetwood, or Southport, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 60s. first, and 45s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips.—TICKETS to SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, or Harrogate, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station to Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, or Bridlington, 51s. first, and 35s. second class; to Harrogate, 55s. first, and 40s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS.

TRAINS leave the Euston station DAILY for the MIDLAND, and thence to the NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICTS, at 6.15 A.M., 6.30 A.M., 9.15 A.M., 11.45 A.M., 2.45 P.M., 5.15 P.M., and 8.45 P.M. Ordinary first and second class fares by all trains.—For particulars see Time Bills.

By order.

General Manager's office, Euston Station, August 16, 1858.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.—GALVESTON, HOUSTON, and HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The definitive 8 per cent. Obligations of 300,000 "To Bearer," are ready for delivery. The interest coupons are payable half-yearly, in London, Edinburgh, or Paris.

Attached to each obligation is a free share of St. not subject to call.

The obligations are secured upon the Company's lands (60,240 acres being granted by the State for every mile of road constructed), and will be paid off by annual drawings, with a bonus of 10 per cent. The free shares will then participate in the proceeds of the sale of the remaining portion of the lands and the profits of the line.

The opening of the second section of the railroad is fixed for the 1st of October next.

COMMITTEE OF LONDON AGENCY.

P. P. Blyth, Esq., Director of the London and County Bank.
John Cross, Esq., Director of the South-Eastern Railway Company.

Robert Pulsford, Esq., 6, Upper Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square.

W. G. Thomson, Deputy Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company.

Prof. Tynman, Esq., Bishopstoke, Hants.

Further information can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 109, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

MARINE BRANCH.

PHENIX LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 1, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.

Established 1848.

By the advice of several Merchants and Insurance Brokers, this Company have OPENED a BRANCH of GENERAL MARINE ASSURANCE. They offer every advantage now existing in similar Companies. Their rates are regulated by those long established, and their whole attention is paid to creating a safe and reciprocally advantageous Marine Insurance.

MAURICE EVANS, Secretary.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First and confirmed by Special Acts of Parliament.
Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall-mall.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

Life Assurances are granted with, or without, participation in Profits, in the latter case at reduced rates of Premium.

Any sum not exceeding 15,000*l.* may be assured on the same Life.

The Reversionary Bonus on British Policies has averaged 45 per cent. upon the Premiums paid, or very nearly 2 per cent. per annum upon the sum assured.

The future divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.

The Expenses of Management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each Policy is thereby so much reduced as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be maintained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption under Royal Charter from the liabilities of partnership;—a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee, not afforded by them, of a large invested Capital-Stock;—the advantages of modern practice, with the security of our whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a Half.

JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

118, Pall-Mall, London, S.W.

Capital 100,000*l.*, in Shares of 5*l.* each.

Chairman.—Henry Pownall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—Henry Haines, Esq.

The Leading Features of this Office are—

Every description of Life Assurance on the most favourable terms.

The Assurance of Defective Titles, thereby restoring the property to its full value.

Endowments for Husbands, Wives, or Nominees.

Endowments for Children on attaining a certain age.

Annuities of every description granted on terms peculiarly favourable.

Notices of Assignments of Policies Registered.

Medical References paid by the Company.

Age of the Life Assured admitted on all Policies, on reasonable proof being given.

Stamp Duties on Life Policies paid by the Company.

Loans on Real or Personal Security, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments, from one to five years.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to

F. H. GILBERT, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

DIRECTORS.

MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Thomas George Barclay, Esq.

James C. C. Bell, Esq.

James Brand, Esq.

Charles Cave, Esq.

George Henry Cutler, Esq.

Henry Davidson, Esq.

George Field, Esq.

SECURITY.—The existing liabilities of the Company do not exceed 3,000,000*l.* The investments are nearly 1,000,000*l.*, in addition to upwards of 600,000*l.* for which the shareholders are responsible, and the income is about 120,000*l.* per annum.

PROFITS.—FOUR-FIFTHS, or Eighty per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The next appropriation will be made in 1861, and persons who now effect insurances will participate ratably.

BONUS.—The additions to Policies have been from 1*l.* 10s. to 6*l.* 10s. per cent. on the original sums insured.

CLAIMS.—Upwards of 1,250,000*l.* has been paid to claimants under policies.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the chief office as above; at the branch office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Office, a water-gate, Pall-mall, London, S.W.; with Agencies in all the Principal Towns throughout the Kingdom.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., Wilton Crescent.

TRUSTEES.

George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P.

Joshua Proctor Brown Westhead, Esq., M.P.

James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S.

Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for Dublin University, Chairman.

John Choetham, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire.

James Davidson, Esq., Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

John Field, Esq., Warford Court, and Dornden, Tunbridge Wells.

Charles Forster, Esq., M.P. for Walsall.

Richard Francis George, Esq., Bath.

Thomas G. Hayward, Esq., Minorities and Highbury.

J. Hodgins, Esq., Thayer-street, Manchester-square.

Chas. Hindley, Esq., M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne.

T. Y. McChristie, Esq., Revising Barrister for the City of London.

James Edward McConnell, Esq., Wolverton.

John Moss, Esq., Reform Club, and Derby.

Charles William Reynolds, Esq., 2, Eaton-place, Piccadilly.

Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. for North Warwickshire.

H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford.

Thomas Winkworth, Esq., Gresham Club, and Canonbury.

The President, Trustees, and Directors are all Shareholders in the Society.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.—WILLIAM CLELAND.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY transacts Guarantee business upon very favourable terms; and, if combined with a proposal for Life Insurance, still greater advantages are given to the assured.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk, and range from 10s. per cent. and upwards. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties, the system of accounts, and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed.

The Guarantees of this Society are accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

Immediate Annuities, payable during the whole of life, may be purchased on the following scale:—

Annuities granted at the undermentioned ages for every 100*l.* of Purchase Money.

Ages.	50	60	70
Annuity.....	£8 5s. 7d.	£10 11s. 7d.	£15 4s. 11d.

List of Shareholders, Prospectuses, and Agency applications may be obtained on application.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT PERSONAL LIABILITY.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

POULTREY, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

Annual Income, 70,000*l.*

Accumulated assets, 200,330*l.*

BONUSES.—The reductions in the premiums last year varied from 15 to 22 per cent., with the option of equivalent reversionary additions, which, on an average, have amounted to 2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured.

VOYAGES by SEA and RESIDENCE in FOREIGN CLIMATES free of extra charge after the expiration of five years.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICY.—After the expiration of five years the non-payment of premium only will, under any circumstances, vitiate the policy.

JENKIN JONES, Actuary and Secretary.

MONEY TO LEND.—THE LONDON AND

CONTINENTAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY lends

money, repayable by instalments, upon personal or other security. 27, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

THE
LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED A.D. 1730.
FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE
ASSURANCES.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor.
John Alex. Hankey, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
Richard Beggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Barr, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Edward Burmester, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
John Entwistle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.

Actuary—Peter Hardy, Esq., F.R.S.
West End Office—No. 7, Pall Mall.

COMMITTEE.

Two Members of the Court in rotation, and
Henry Kingscote, Esq., and John Tidd Pratt, Esq.
Superintendent—Philip Scoones, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1731.

At the rate of 10s. per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—
At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either, after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The abatement for the year 1858, on the Annual Premiums of persons who have been assured under Series "1831" for five years or longer, is upwards of 54 per cent.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half, secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, or Quarterly. All Policies are issued free from stamp duty, or from charge of any description whatever, beyond the Premium.

The attention of the Public is especially called to the great advantages offered to Life Assurers by the Legislature, in its recent Enactments, by which it will be found that to a defined extent Life Premiums are not subject to Income Tax.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-Yearly.

Every facility will be given for the transfer or exchange of Policies, or any other suitable arrangement will be made for the convenience of the Assured.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to the Superintendent of the West End Office.

JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

MEDICAL INVALID & GENERAL
LIFE OFFICE,
25, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on 26th November, 1857, it was shown that on the 30th June last:—

The Number of Policies in force was . . . 6255
The amount Insured was . . . £2,917,598 13s. 10d.
The Annual Income was . . . £125,113 8s. 8d.

The new policies issued during the last 5 years are as follows, viz.:—

— POLICIES.	SUMS ASSURED.	ANNUAL PREMIUMS.
1853 922	402,176	yielding £16,934
1854 1119	534,158	22,758
1855 1129	538,054	22,600
1856 1137	556,769	24,051
1857 1207	570,282	23,015

Averaging 1100 policies in each year for more than half a million sterling.

Two Bounties have been declared (in 1848 and 1853), adding nearly Two per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured.

The Society, since its establishment, has paid claims on 781 Policies, amounting to £12,844.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

Invalid lives assured on scientifically constructed tables. Policies issued free of Stamp duty, and every charge but the Premiums.

DAYS OF GRACE.—In the event of death during the days of grace the risk binding on the Society if premium paid before the days of grace expire.

Active working Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the Country.

G. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION. Established 1840.

TRUSTEES.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.
William George Prescott, Esq.
Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.

Every description of mutual life assurance for all classes.
Invested Fund, 100,000.
Annual Income, 30,000.

The whole of the profits divided among the members.
WM. THOS. LINFORD, Sec.
Chief office, 13, Moorgate-street, E.C., Sept. 1, 1858.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, OR
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY.

May be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

A special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988*l*.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING
COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND BILLS are granted upon the Banks at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gawler. Approved drafts on South Australia negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business is conducted direct with Victoria and New South Wales, and also with the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents. Apply at 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, Established A.D. 1844.

3, Pall-Mall East, London. Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with ample security. The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Forms for opening Accounts sent on free application.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
G. H. LAW, Manager.
Offices, 6, Cannon-street, West, E.C.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.

HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54, Pall-Mall.
September, 1858.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

PORT, SHERRY, MARSALA, MADEIRA, &c., **TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.** Imported by us from the Cape of Good Hope, and only charged half the usual duty by her Majesty's Customs.

"I find it to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine Sherry."

"H. LEITCH, M.D., London Hospital."

A pint sample of either, 12 stamps. Terms, cash or reference. Packages charged and allowed for if returned. Delivered free to any of the London Terminals.

Brandy, Pale or Brown, 13s. per gallon.

WELLER and HUGHES, wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark-lane.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of In-

junction. The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of **WILLIAM LAZENBY**, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth LaZENBY," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to LaZENBY's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858." 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

CAUTION TO Household, Bankers, Merchants, and Public Officers.

The Patent NATIONAL and DEFENSE LOCKS can be had only of F. PUCK-
RIDGE, 52, Strand, near Charing-cross. These Locks are important for their security against burglars and thieves, as evidenced in the fraudulent attempt to pick it at the Crystal Palace, in August, 1854, by John Goater, foreman to Messrs. Chubb, for the REWARD of 200 Guineas. See Pamphlet and Description, to be had gratis. Fire and Thief proof Iron Safes, Plate and Jewel Chests, Dead, Cash, and Despatch Boxes, Embossing Dies, &c. Warranted Street-Door Latches, 17s. 6d. each.

THE GRANGE HOUSE SCHOOL,
EDINBURGH.

HEAD MASTER—JOHN DALGLEISH.
VICE-PRINCIPAL—W. S. DALGLEISH, M.A., Edin.
MASTERS.

The Vice-Principal.
Mr. A. Bellame, B.A. (Paris), George-street.
Mr. F. B. Calvert, M.A., York-place.
Mr. F. Chalmers, Castle-street.
Mr. A. Gilmour, Mary-place.
Mr. J. Laidlaw, M.A., Edin.
Dr. Lemmi, Rutland-street.
Professor Liston, Elm Cottage, Whitehouse-gardens.
Mr. Lowe, Frederick-street.
Lieutenant J. Mackie, Raeburn-place.
Dr. Nachot, Princes-street.
Signor Oraini, George-street.
Mr. G. Robertson, Hamilton-place, Newington.
Messrs. Roland, Gayfield-square.
Mr. Gourlay Steel, A.R.S.A., Randolph-place.
Mr. J. C. Steen, Park-place.
Mr. J. T. Surenne, Great King-street.
Mr. W. Swan, F.R.S.E., Duke-street.
Mr. J. C. Wintour, St. Cuthbert's Glebe.

LECTURERS.
The Vice-Principal.
Mr. Fleming, Portobello.
Dr. Stevenson Macadam, F.R.S.E., Brandon-street.
Mr. W. Swan, F.R.S.E.

The Private Studies of the Pupils are Superintended by the Vice-Principal, and Resident Tutors, Graduates of English and Continental Universities.

Prospectuses and the Annual Report of the School may be obtained by parties interested on application to the Head Master.

Address—THE GRANGE HOUSE,
EDINBURGH, N. B.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.
—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained

s. d.	s. d.
Cream-laid note . . . 2 0 per rm.	Cream-laid adhesive envelopes . . . 3 0 pr 1000
Thick do 4 0 "	Large commercial envelopes . . . 4 0 "
Boarded note . . . 4 0 "	Large American built envelopes . . 3 6 "
Straw paper 2 6 "	Foolscap paper . . . 7 0 per rm.
Blue commercial . . . 3 0 "	Commercial pens . 1 0 pr gross
Ditto, letter size . 6 0 "	
Sermon paper . . . 4 6 "	

A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes. CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20*l*. SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

SYDENHAM ALPACA OVERCOATS for

Summer Wear. Admirably adapted for the Parks, Day Festivals, Race-Courses, Country Rambles, Daily Town Wear, or the Sea-Side, and equally convenient for travelling in hot dry weather from the protection which they afford against dust, without the encumbrance of weight, or the restraint of transpiration. These goods are made with a degree of care hitherto unprecedented. Sydenham Trousers of fine light cloth, 17s. 6d.; Waistcoat to match, 8s. 6d.; Business or Park Coat, 17s. 6d.; Sydenham Summer Wear, or the Sea-Side, and equally convenient for travelling in hot dry weather from the protection which they afford against dust, without the encumbrance of weight, or the restraint of transpiration. These goods are made with a degree of care hitherto unprecedented. 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Review of the Week.

THE Court of Directors of the East India Company held its last meeting on Wednesday, and yesterday the new Indian Council met at the India House for the first time in the exercise of its great functions; put together, the two events give the first practical indication we have had of the reality of the change which has been effected in the Government of India. Besides the name of Sir John Lawrence, the *Globe* of Thursday announced the names of three other gentlemen appointed to the Council—namely, Sir Henry Montgomery, Sir Probyn Cautley, and Mr. Arbuthnot. These appointments still further evince the desire of Lord Derby's Government to get the services of really competent advisers, and the circumstances of India are such that we shall not remain long in doubt as to the good or bad results of their counsel.

In the mean time, the concluding acts of the East India Company are highly interesting and important. The recent legislation on Indian affairs has not clearly defined the rights and position of the Company with regard to the future. The doubts raised on those points were submitted to the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Bethell, and Mr. Wigram; and at the last meeting of the Company, held for the purpose of confirming the vote of 2000*l.* a year to Sir John Lawrence, the opinions of those high legal authorities were made public. The Company will continue to exist, after the loss of its governing power in India; nay, according to the opinion of counsel, it is enabled to enter upon a new course of activity. "Upon the termination of their territorial government," say the Attorney-General and his coadjutors, "the right of the Company to trade revives." The legal advisers of the Company are of opinion, however, that, "from the lapse of time and change of circumstances (since the powers of the Company were defined in its statutes and charters) it would not be found that, practically, trade could be carried on with advantage under the present constitution of the Company." The important point is, whether the Company shall renew its trading operations at all, or whether it shall in future confine itself to the office of trustee for the holders of the twelve millions of stock. With reference to that stock, the counsel have also given an important opinion: it is that, in the event of the Company not demanding the redemption of the dividend within one year, it will forfeit the right to the dividend, which will in that case not be redeemable till 1874, and then only with the consent of Parliament.

The question of the Company's right to renew its trading operations with India is one of much wider importance, from the bearing it may have upon the future of India. With its great knowledge and influence, the Company would be in a position to employ its capital vastly to the benefit of India as well as to the holders of its stock. The one want of India, as we have repeatedly urged, is British capital and British energy to be employed in developing the splendid resources of the land, and the time is approaching when that development should be commenced in right earnest. Will the Company be first or last in the field?

That all proceeds well in India, as far as the pacification of the country goes, is clearly indicated by the latest news. Everywhere the rebels in the field are either beaten or pressed upon by the British troops, and the prospects of the next campaign are extremely hopeful. Lord Canning and Lord Clyde were at Allahabad concerting measures, and by the time the cold weather arrives, it is calculated that the Commander-in-Chief will have an army of 46,000 Europeans and 30,000 Sikh troops

in Bengal alone. In Oude, the enemy's forces, though large in the aggregate, are thinly scattered over the whole country, and their condition is well described by a writer in the *Bombay Standard*:—"They are without hope, without a cause, without concert or leaders, and rapidly irritating the country people, whom they are plundering and oppressing, against them." One of the best signs of our returning security is the attention which has been given to rewarding the services of some of the native princes. This labour has been magnificently commenced. New titles and splendid gifts of territory, confiscated from the rebel leaders, have been bestowed upon three of the most conspicuous of the princes who have remained not only faithful, but have assisted us with men and money to stem the torrent of the mutiny: these are, the Maharajah of Pattecala, the Rajah of Jheend, and the Rajah of Nabah. The services rendered by all these chiefs were of the utmost importance, and the wealth and honours that have been bestowed upon them by way of reward and recompense are not a whit too great; the example, moreover, of our liberality to those who faithfully serve us will not be lost upon other chiefs who may be in a position to give us assistance.

What degree of progress we have made in China is still only to be inferred from the news that has reached us concerning the *doings* of our ally. How it comes to pass that Baron Gros has communicated in brief to his Government the fact that a treaty had been entered into with China, while our Government has received no communication whatever on the subject from Lord Elgin, is a matter to be explained. There is no reason to doubt that a treaty has been entered into between the Emperor of China and the English and French representatives, nor that the terms of that treaty are pretty nearly those that have been stated in the communications that have reached us by way of St. Petersburg and Paris. Russia and America, too, have, without doubt, made terms for themselves. At present there is one circumstance connected with Chinese affairs, that exhibits in a forcible manner the peculiar condition of the Government with which we are dealing: it is that at the very moment that we are signing a treaty of peace, under which the most intimate relations of commerce and of general intercourse are guaranteed by the Chinese Emperor, his representative at Canton is preparing to renew hostilities, with the view of driving us out of the country! The obvious reflection is, that the Governments concerned in the new treaties must themselves take measures for securing their fulfilment, if the Imperial Government is unable to carry out its own stipulations.

Something like a circumstantial account of the Jeddah bombardment has been published, but we have still to wait for the official explanation of the course pursued by the commander of the Cyclops. There has been, with reference to this affair, an over-readiness to blame Government for the hastiness of its proceeding, while nothing could be more decided than the cry which was raised for prompt satisfaction for the outrage committed by the fanatics of Jeddah. The Earl of Malmesbury's explanation is said to be, that Captain Pullen acted under orders which had been countermanded, while the countermanding did not reach him until too late to avert the mischief—if it is mischief. Supposing this to be the fact, Captain Pullen's proceedings are quite intelligible. He was ordered to demand immediate satisfaction from the Turkish authorities; he was met with what appeared to him to be unwillingness on their part to give the satisfaction required. It remains to be proved that he was not right in his impression; and in the mean time there is much reason to doubt whether many of the most guilty of the murderous crowd have not been screened on account of their wealth and position: all the sixteen men condemned were poor; among the leaders

of the massacre there were notoriously many who were quite the reverse.

The visit of her Majesty to Prussia, though entirely of a private nature, has not been without political significance. Wherever the English Royal Family has shown itself, it has been saluted with a warmth of popular respect and admiration that broke down all bounds of privacy: her Majesty is the last person who would think of complaining. Another most gratifying result of her Majesty's visit is that the Prussian press has spoken out freely its admiration, not only of the English sovereign, but of the system of government by which she rules her kingdom. The event, in fact, has given new hopes to the Liberals. There is now no doubt the King is past return to authority; the Russian predilection, or rather pressure, under which he acted, is, therefore, less and less to be feared. The Prince of Prussia has always identified himself with the Liberal party; and although a sense of fraternal duty restrains him from initiating any important changes in the policy of the Government during his brother's lifetime, or at all events while his brother remains upon the throne, the party have confidence in him, and this confidence will be strengthened by a recent act of his. At the three hundredth anniversary of the University of Jena the Prince and Princess of Prussia presented to the institution busts of three of the most famous of its modern alumni—Schelling, Fichte, and Hegel, the representatives of the most advanced opinions of "Young Germany." In England such a gift would have no political significance, in Prussia it is far otherwise; there the Liberals think they see in it a sign of promise for the future, and take heart.

The aspirations of Sweden at this moment are of a very different character, at least with reference to its religious freedom; by the voice of its Parliament it has decreed that it will have no religious liberty. The rest of Protestant Europe is at present shocked at the sight of six women—five of them married—condemned by the Royal Court of Stockholm to be banished from the kingdom, and to be deprived of their inheritances and of all civil rights, for having abjured the religion of their country and gone over to that of Rome. An address to Count Platen, the Swedish Minister at our Court, has brought the startling fact to light that Sweden, in opposition even to the desires of its Government, will have nothing to do with the religious liberty for which the rest of Liberal Europe has made such ceaseless efforts, such enormous sacrifices.

The announcement of a "gentleman from Canada," on a mission to our court for no less a purpose than to invite the Queen to pay a visit to his country, or at least to induce the Prince of Wales to inaugurate the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, which is to be opened on the 1st of next month, was startling as well as interesting. Of course her Majesty will not go to visit her American colony at present, whatever she may do in the time to come, nor is it likely that the Prince of Wales will "loan" himself as a substitute. The loyalty of the idea is, however, pleasant to contemplate, and is not impossible of realisation some fine day. Meanwhile, if the Canadians continue to long for the company of an English prince, there is one who may, in the natural course of events, find himself in North American waters. This is Prince Alfred, who has commenced his naval career, after passing a creditable examination on all the points of knowledge which a naval cadet is required to be up in. He is entered on board the good ship *Euryalus*, Captain J. W. Tarleton, C.B., and in a month's time will join for permanent service. He will mess with the midshipmen—rough it, in fact, like a real sailor as he is to be. His sea-education will be that of the Duke of Clarence, his uncle, thoroughly practical; let us hope that he may turn out as great a favourite both afloat and ashore. Meanwhile, let us hope that the French precedent will be followed, and merit be the only criterion of promotion.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE arrival of the Calcutta mail brings intelligence to the 18th of July. Military operations are suspended, and it is hoped the lull will continue until the cold weather. Lord Clyde prohibited all unnecessary action, and is devoting his attention particularly to keeping his troops in healthy condition.

Tantia Topce having taken and plundered Tonk, and vainly endeavoured to gain the fort held by the Nawab, General Roberts's force left the neighbourhood of Jeypore, where he had been for some days, and marched to Tonk, which he entered on the 12th instant. A light detachment under Colonel Holmes, 12th Native Infantry, was sent in pursuit of the rebels. Tantia retired before this force, which had failed to come up with him up to the latest intelligence received (July 11), though only fifteen miles behind. The course of the rebels is expected to be southward, as they do not know that Mhow contains a strong force of European and Bombay troops. It was supposed that they might perhaps defend Kotah; but their career can be but short, as they are surrounded by British troops, and have neither leaders nor ammunition, nor, unless joined by some local potentate, can they obtain any further supplies.

The news from Behar is still bad. Arrah has again been attacked, and bungalows have been burnt there; but no lives have been lost. After the withdrawal of the Europeans to Benares and Dinapore, Umur Sing returned to the Jugdespore jungle, where his followers began again to concentrate. He had collected 3000 men, detachments from which force had plundered and burnt some villages in Behar, and threatened Patna. The command of the district has been given to Brigadier Douglas, who has established a chain of posts round the jungle to cut off all escape. Little importance is attached to these disturbances.

Lucknow, up to the 15th July, was, as usual, quiet, though surrounded by enemies. Gwalior equally peaceful on the 17th.

The Saugor and Gwalior territories have been formed respectively into divisions by Brigadiers Whitlock and Napier.

At Bombay, the Buckree Eed Mahomedan Festival passed off in perfect quietness, and without any display of force on the part of the authorities. The gay world of Bombay has migrated to Poona, where the Governor now resides.

The *Bombay Gazette* recently published a proclamation, said to have been issued by the Governor-General in Oude, containing a guarantee of their estates to the landholders. This proclamation has been officially declared by the President in Council to be a pure invention without any foundation whatever.

The rebel Rajah of Shahagunge has given himself up to Mr. Thornton, at Mooroorar.

We extract the following from the *Bombay Telegraph*—

"General Whitlock's column have made a large haul from the rebels. A company of the Madras 43rd Native Infantry, attached to the column, found 140 cartloads of gold bricks and nuggets, and 40 lakhs of rupees; and more was expected to be discovered. Besides this large amount of treasure, an immense quantity of jewels have also been found. These are supposed to have been the jewels belonging to the Peishwa's family, which, fifty years ago, mysteriously disappeared from Poona, and were supposed to be in the possession of Scindia or Holkar. It is believed they were stolen by Bajee Row's brother, the adoptive father of the present Narraia Row, who is now a prisoner. The treasure and jewellery found are said to be of the value of nine crores of rupees, or nine millions sterling."

The *Delhi Gazette* is very credibly informed that Sir John Lawrence, Brigadier General Chamberlain, and Colonel B. Edwards, have been called upon to draw up a scheme for reorganising the army.

We learn from the *Lahore Chronicle* that the Indian Government have bestowed large territorial gifts on his Highness the Maharajah of Puteela, the Rajah of Jheend, and the Rajah of Nabah, for their conspicuous and distinguished loyalty, and the eminent services rendered by them to the State during the late insurrection, and have also conferred upon these princes additional titles of honour.

THE SIKH SOLDIER.

The *Times* correspondent gives the following description of these men:—

"Part of the road was crowded with the baggage of a Sikh regiment returning towards the Punjab. What piles of 'loot'!—I am told that is a more expressive word than either 'pillage' or 'plunder'—each surmounted by a gaily-dressed lady, while the lean-limbed, sinewy Sikh, in his dust-coloured turban, carkee tunic, and tight trousers, strode along lightly by the side of the cart, laughing and singing with delight at the prospect of a return to his native deserts! It is a serious thing to reflect upon that there are seventy and odd thousand of these fiery soldiers, who, now faithful to us, are full of

Punic faith and more than Oriental cunning, and who were but too often the foremost and the most sanguinary among the ringleaders of the mutiny—73,000 of them drilled, equipped, and armed, fighting for us south of the Sutlej, and talking of the time when they may have to fight against us. Their present 'Goroo' is John Lawrence, but there is no one in India more deeply sensible of the danger which may come from the race he rules with such facile and mighty hand than the great administrator of the Punjab. These fellows are *cliquant* with gold. They have huge earrings of the precious metal, and cables of it with fringes of mohurs round their necks. Their sword-hilts are nuggets; the richest scarfs and shawls encircle their lithe waists. With their flashing black eyes, fine thin noses, glossy black moustaches, beard, and upturned whiskers, light, grinning smile opening up the rows of sharp snow-white teeth, their quick light tread, and lithe movements, they put one more in mind of tigers than any race of men I ever beheld. Some of these regiments, such as Wilde's and Brayer's, the Ferozepore regiment, have fought as hard, if not more fiercely, done as much service, and lost as many from the enemy, as any of our English battalions; but it cannot be denied that much depends upon their officers. The men can, of course, march better, and resist the heat of an Indian sun better, than ordinary Europeans. Some men they will follow to the death—for others they will not stir an inch."

THE EAST.

CHINA.

A DESPATCH from Baron Gros, dated Tien-sien, June 19, published in the *Paris Moniteur*, fully confirms the announcement of the Russian courier respecting the conclusion of treaties between China and the Western Powers. The Baron says the wishes of his master are satisfied; that the whole of China is thrown open to Christianity and trade; that "our" (French) diplomatic agents may temporarily reside in Peking; that "our" missionaries are to be admitted everywhere; that a Chinese ambassador will go to Paris, and that the murder of a missionary will be avenged. Indeed, the concessions are so great that one might believe the Chinese Government only wanted to be forced to bestow them. Baron Gros finishes by saying that the engagements with China have been concluded, have been partly signed, and that France and England obtain the most ample concessions.

Intelligence from Hong-Kong, under date July 6, states that the Russian and United States Ministers have concluded treaties with China; it was not known what concessions had been obtained by those Powers, but it was believed that they had stipulated for the same privileges as those to be enjoyed by other nations.

One article, however, of the American treaty is worth notice. It is as follows:—

"Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister at Peking; journey either to be by the Peiho, or overland from Shanghai, and to be provided for by Chinese Government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose."

Ki-ying, the Imperial Commissioner who concluded the treaty of Nanking with Sir Henry Pottinger in 1842, and was degraded in 1850 for his reports in favour of the English, was associated with the present Commissioners to treat with the English and French Ambassadors. It was at first supposed that this was an indication of a favourable disposition on the part of the Imperial Government. It was, however, soon discovered the object was to retrieve his position and rank, by a policy opposed to that which lost it to him, and that he was exercising a most injurious influence upon his colleagues. A memorial which he had addressed to the Emperor at the conclusion of the last war, couched in a very different sense from the communications he was addressing to the British authorities at the same time, was produced and read to his colleagues. This so completely humbled him that he returned to Peking a day or two after.

Negotiations by the allies are said to be in progress, and it was expected that treaties would be signed about the 22nd ult. It is reported that all their demands have been acceded to, and that the conditions of the treaties will confer extended privileges upon foreigners, and include a guarantee for indemnification for property destroyed at Canton.

At Tien-sin there had been great suffering from scarcity of grain, and there was a report of an outbreak at the capital owing to the dearth of food.

Great complaints are made at Canton of the unpleasant aspect of affairs there. The new Chinese Commissioner, Hwang-tung-on, is pursuing a course calculated to encourage resistance to the allies. In consequence, a blockade of the river, applicable only to Chinese boats, has been established, and trade must be considered suspended. All the native merchants have left, and the greater portion of the foreign community.

Several atrocities had been committed against foreigners by the Chinese. Captain Jenkins, of her Majesty's ship *Acteon*, while reconnoitring a village near Whampoa, was fired on from an ambuscade. All the party were wounded, Captain Jenkins severely; but he is recovering.

A French man-of-war had shelled Shamun, part of the western suburbs of Canton, as a Frenchman had been killed in that neighbourhood.

An Austrian frigate, the *Novara*, arrived at Canton on the 5th July, from Manila.

Her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible*, Captain Booker, had returned from a trip to Formosa. The sulphur mines had been visited, but no trace of Europeans being on the island discovered.

With regard to the boundary line between the Russian and Chinese empires, which has been lately decided, a correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from St. Petersburg, says:—"According to the new treaty signed by General Mouravieff and the Chinese Plenipotentiary on the 9th of June, the river Amur will form the boundary from the spot where the river Shelka joins the Argun, down to the confluence of the Ussuri with the Amur. Below the mouth of the Ussuri both banks of the Amur down to the sea belong to Russia; and the free navigation of the Ussuri is conceded to the Russians, and that of the Lower Amur to the Chinese. The ambition of Russia and the traditional policy of Peter the Great have thus at length been fully realised; and it now remains for Russia to improve this peaceful conquest by a proper system of colonisation and the development of its magnificent resources. For this purpose the Governor-General Mouravieff had set off on a tour of inspection to the Amur, to examine personally the newly-acquired territory, and to make the necessary arrangements in a military, commercial, and agricultural point of view."

EGYPT.

By a despatch from Trieste of the 30th, accounts have been received that a plot, formed by some Mussulmans for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, had been discovered at Alexandria. Four pashas and several superior officers had been arrested. Two of the principal conspirators have been confined in the fortress of Aboukir.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF JEDDAH.

THE full particulars of this affair have arrived, under date Alexandria, August 17. The Cyclops reached Jeddah on the morning of the 23rd July, and anchored at the entrance of the port. The festivities of the Kourban Bairam were at their height; the town wore a holiday appearance, with the shipping decked out with gay flags, and it seemed as if on the spot where so lately a great crime was perpetrated all remembrance of it had already passed away.

It was soon ascertained that Naamik Pasha was at Mecca; and a letter was at once despatched to the Kaimakan for transmission to the Pasha, informing him that Captain Pullen had come to the place to demand, on the part of England and France, the immediate punishment of the authors of the late massacre. Forty hours' time was allowed for compliance with this demand. The Kaimakan sent to say that no person about him understood any European language, and the purport of the letter had, consequently, to be explained to him. Meanwhile a strict blockade was enforced, in which the Cyclops was assisted by the *Lady Canning*, East India Company's steamer. The two vessels took up their position at a distance of about a mile and a half, whence their guns could sweep the two channels leading into the inner harbour.

On the morning of the 25th the time had expired, and hostilities were forthwith commenced. A few rounds of shot and shell were fired into the town. When day broke they were found to have had the effect of driving almost all the inhabitants to seek refuge beyond the walls.

The bombardment was resumed at intervals during the course of the day, and was continued in like manner on the 26th. About 100 to 150 solid shot, shells, and rockets were thrown into the place, and of the latter a few were fired from the boats of the Cyclops during the night. It was afterwards ascertained that their appearance had struck intense terror into the minds of the people on shore. The women, as the fearful missiles came hissing through the darkness in a train of fire, shrieked aloud, and the men slunk away in an agony of fear. The town was very little damaged, and the loss of life is not known to amount to more than ten or twelve.

During the whole of this time the forts continued perfectly silent, and never once attempted to offer the slightest opposition.

On the afternoon of the 26th a secretary of the Pasha's arrived from Mecca, and implored Captain Pullen to desist, declaring that the murderers, sixteen in number, were in confinement; that their punishment could not be carried into execution until approval of the sentence was received from Constantinople. Captain Pullen, continued firm in his demands.

The next day 500 Albanian troops arrived from Suez, and Captain Pullen allowed them to land, thereby giving a short respite to the town. The Kaimakan then came

on board, and announced the arrival of Naamik Pasha, who employed the same arguments and expostulations as his secretary had done; but Captain Pullen required the immediate punishment of the assassins, failing which he would obey his orders, even though the whole of the city should be destroyed; the responsibility he declared would rest with the Pasha. He, however, granted a respite to the 5th of August, to allow of the departure of the pilgrims arriving at Jeddah, on their return from Mecca. On the 2nd of August arrived the Gabarri, with Ismail Pasha and about 450 Egyptian troops, whose arrival at once put an end to all further suspense or difficulty. Shortly afterwards a letter came from Naamik Pasha, stating that he had received a firman conferring upon him the necessary powers, that he was consequently prepared to satisfy to their fullest extent the demands made upon him, and that it only remained for Captain Pullen to point out the spot upon which the execution of the criminals should take place. Sixteen men had been condemned by the Turkish courts, but one had died in prison, and against four of the others the evidence was declared insufficient. The remaining eleven were to suffer death.

The spot selected was in full view of the town. On the 5th, a force, composed of the Marines of the Cyclops and of part of the crew, all fully armed and with fixed bayonets, were landed and drawn up upon the ground; the prisoners soon after arrived, escorted by a strong body of Turkish and Egyptian troops. Decapitation was the mode of death that had been decided upon; the scene was sickening. The executioners were inept or their weapons blunt. Most of the men met their fate with the utmost fortitude. Each of them was asked his name, and all distinctly confessed their guilt, some, indeed, maintaining an air of defiant exultation to the very last.

A considerable number of Indian vessels witnessed all that occurred, and will carry home the news among their countrymen, to whom it will afford fresh proof how delusive was the notion that the "raj" of England was passing away from among them, and how utterly hopeless it must be to defy or insult her power even on the shores of a distant and comparatively unprotected sea, and far more so, therefore, on her own territory.

An opinion, however, prevails that the men executed were only subordinate actors, and that the real originators of the crime have been concealed by the Turkish authorities. No person of any rank or consequence was among those who suffered death.

The Egyptian steamer Gabarri arrived at Suez on the 18th inst. She reports everything quiet at Jeddah, whence she sailed on the 10th inst. Ismail Pasha was preparing to leave the place, on his way back to Constantinople.

THE MORMONS.

A LONG and highly interesting letter has appeared in the *Times* from a correspondent who was present with the United States expedition against Utah. He expresses his doubt that the peace patched up between the U. S. Government and the Mormons will be lasting, and thinks that a reaction will follow worse than the original disease.

The measures taken to oppose the invading army were contemptible. The works of defence erected thoroughly sustain everything we had been told in regard to the entire absence of anything like military knowledge or skill among the Mormons. With nearly a year to prepare for resistance, they had erected no single work which would have been a spider's web in the way of a light battery posted on the heights. A more complete or pitiable abortion of defences could not possibly have been devised; and yet the Mormon "colonels" and "generals" assert that their sharpshooters would have picked off the army with their rifles so rapidly that they could have made no visible progress. The Mormon leaders, fearful of losing their prestige, circulated the story that the U. S. Government has yielded to conditions of their exacting. The real facts are, that the Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, upon obtaining an interview with Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and General Wells, constituting the "First Presidency" of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, laid before them the President's proclamation of pardon, and stated that they had no other business than to inquire whether the people were ready to accept this act of grace, to receive the Federal authorities, and to obey the constitution and the laws of the Union.

After some temporising it was agreed that the Federal officers should be received, and Brigham Young accepted the tendered pardon.

Upon arriving at Salt Lake the writer found the city almost deserted. Under orders from Brigham the entire population had vacated their homes, and marched to the southern settlements. There was not a single woman left in the town, except the wife of Governor Cumming. All the rest had been compelled to leave, the leaders having declared their fixed purpose not to let one of them remain here to witness the entrance of the army and be "corrupted and demoralised" by its officers. The houses were all closed, and windows and doors closed up with rough boards. Scarce a human being could be seen upon the streets, for in the entire city there were only two or three hundred men left to guard the property and apply the torch if orders should come to do so.

The mass of the people had been tarrying at Provo, a town about fifty miles south. Thither the *Times* correspondent repaired, and had an interview with Brigham Young, whom he thus describes:—

"I found him a well-preserved man of fifty-seven years of age, of medium height, of figure rather inclined to corpulency, with sandy complexion, and a vulgar sensual mouth. He was well, but plainly dressed, rather austere in manner, and evidently fully conscious of the necessity of maintaining a sort of royal dignity, becoming a prophet. I should judge him to be shrewd in worldly affairs, a good business manager, a judge of human nature, and capable of adapting it to his will. The cast of his mind, however, is evidently low and vulgar. While shrewd and cunning, quick and ready in the application of what powers of mind he possesses, the prophet is by no means a wise man nor profound; and in discussion with an ordinarily skilful opponent he fails utterly. Nevertheless, his power over the people is limitless. His nod is law, and the ignorant masses of his followers look upon him as almost a god. I had the pleasure of hearing him deliver a sermon on the Sabbath, in the course of which he quite satisfied me that I was not mistaken in my estimate of his mental calibre. His discourse was rambling and vulgar, although his manner was popular and forcible."

He next gives us a portrait of another Mormon leader:—

"But Brigham is a model of elegance and refinement compared with Heber C. Kimball, the next in the priesthood. He is only a few days older than Brigham, is tall, full formed, with short sandy hair and whiskers, florid complexion, and small, cunning, snake-like black eyes. No one knows with certainty how many wives Brigham has, but Heber places a gunny to about forty. His reputation as a husband and father is bad, and many are the secretly-whispered tales of his jealous cruelty to his wives, some of whom are younger than his first-born child. He is certainly the most vulgar and blasphemous wretch it has been my misfortune to meet. He assured me that he loved his friends and not his enemies. Being rebuked for this sentiment by a Gentile bystander, he declared that he followed the Scripture, nevertheless, and prayed for his enemies. This sentiment elicited commendation, when Heber continued,—"Yes, I pray they may all go to h—ll and be damned." This, let me assure you, is a fair sample of the style of language employed by this second member of the priesthood in the pulpit and out of it. Another illustration of his spirit, and I leave Brother Heber. He was asked if he would resent an insult by violence; and he responded, "The Scriptures tell us that if smitten upon one cheek we must turn the other also. Well, I'll do that; but if a man smites me on the other cheek too, let him look out for a—of a lick back!"

The population of the valleys has been, it appears, greatly over-estimated, 35,000 being the highest amount at which they can be reckoned, and of these only 5000 men capable of bearing arms.—the utter futility, therefore, of their resisting the United States Government must be apparent. As a class they are very poor. All we have been wont to hear of the fertility of this valley has been grossly exaggerated. There is scarce an acre in the whole territory of Utah that can be cultivated without irrigation. The taxes are enormous, and it is impossible to get on unless high up in the church.

The women appear to be, as a class, discontented and unhappy, painfully conscious that their natural affections must ever be stifled, and the love they would share alone with a husband be divided with several feminine partners. They are all meanly clad—many of them having scarcely sufficient to cover their nakedness. This arises not merely from poverty, but from the fact that in consequence of the merchants having been driven away from the valley there have been no fabrics here to be purchased fit for female apparel. The writer adds:—

"The men are excessively jealous, which makes it difficult to get opportunity to converse with the women. I have been able, however, to steal brief interviews with a few of them, two being 'spiritual' wives of polygamous husbands. Slight as was the opportunity to converse with them, they found time to express their secret abhorrence of the whole system, and their earnest desire to be rescued from its degradations."

The mass of the people are described as industrious, honest, and conscientious, paying their debts promptly, observing family worship morning and evening, living quietly and peaceably with each other (with the exception of the jealous differences in the double-wived households), and in all other respects, under ordinary circumstances, living the lives of good citizens and neighbours. To all outward appearance the best order prevails; but it is evident that it is the good order of despotism, a priestly despotism, more thorough and unquestioned than the despotism of Russia, because it controls men through their religious prejudices and superstitious fears. There are among them some of the vilest hypocrites, who have availed themselves of the cloak of religion merely that they may have the better opportunity to gratify their evil propensities of every sort. These do the secret work of robbery and assassination, of which we have indubitable evidence that much has been done by order of the leaders. The doctrine is privately inculcated, that to despoil a Gentile of property and life is a virtue; also that it is Christianlike to take the lives of those who have

sinned deeply by apostasy and the revelation of secrets. It is held that to "spill their blood upon the ground" is an atonement for their sins. The leaders, of course, believe nothing of this, but the people generally are honestly deluded. They are generally ignorant, uneducated, and simple-minded. They are not hypocrites, but they are fanatics of the most dangerous class; fanatics who would walk to shame and death without a murmur, if so ordered by their spiritual leaders, never dreaming that destroying human life is murder, or the forcible seizure of property is robbery when done in the interest of the church.

The spirit of apostasy has long been rife among the people; but the fear of the "destroying angels" has compelled many to feign acquiescence in the church when secretly watching for an avenue of escape. Many are already availing themselves of the protection of the United States army to make their escape, and hundreds are only waiting to dispose of their property in secret. If military posts should be established near all the Mormon settlements, there can be little doubt that the community of Latter-day Saints will be rapidly reduced in number.

The writer concludes by stating his opinion that it is the intention of Brigham Young eventually to found a new "Zion" far from the control of the United States Government, and for this purpose he has already despatched agents to the Mosquito territory, to report upon a territory which has been offered to him for sale by Colonel H. Kinney.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

THE following letter from Dr. Livingstone to Mr. Aspinall Turner, M.P., appears in the *Manchester Guardian*—

"Screw-steamer Pearl, June 10, 1858.

"My dear Sir,—I am happy to be able to inform you that we have had a prosperous voyage ever since we left Liverpool, and that, after a good deal of what may be called exploration, we are now threading our way up the Zambesi.

"We went first of all to the most southerly branch, as that was reported to be preferable to the main stream, but after going up about seventy miles, we found that the connecting link was choked with a peculiar kind of grass or rush which floats on the surface; though a large body of fresh water was flowing through, the vessels could not proceed. The harbour and bar are both good, and for seventy miles a navigable river flows through extensive plains, where Sea Island cotton could be cultivated, and would be invaluable were it in the Cape Colony. We then went to the Luabo, or Parker's branch, but found, though the river is very large, and the water fresh outside, a double bar rendered it dangerous. Returning seven miles south we found a very fine bar and harbour, called Kongone. This communicates by two branches with the main stream, and as one of these is only five miles long, we entered by that, and having the little steamer Ma Robert acting as a pilot to the larger, we are feeling our way as cautiously as we can. We tried another large mouth from the inside, but the bar was bad. There are many fine branches, but the Portuguese have kept them secret.

"Near the mouth of the branch Kongone, my brother stumbled on cotton growing in a deserted native garden, which does not adhere to the seed as that I saw up the river, and the pile or staple is longer than the Angola cotton. I enclose a specimen.

"I will let you know how we get on higher up. We have had no sickness yet. Quinine every day for all hands.

"With kindest regards to Mrs. T. and your family, I am, yours most truly,

"P.S. June 21.—We send the Pearl on her voyage sooner than we anticipated. We were strictly charged to run no risk with her. The river is now falling; so that though a vessel drawing four or five feet would still go up to Tete, she, drawing nine feet seven inches, would be in danger. We land our goods on an island, and go up by successive trips in the steam launch.

"J. Aspinall Turner, Esq., M.P."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.

AN address has been recently presented to his Excellency the Swedish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, at his residence in Grosvenor-place, emanating from the members of the Protestant Association, the Evangelical Alliance, the Religious Tract Society, the Evangelical Continental Society, and other leading religious bodies.

After expressing the earnest desire of the subscribers for the religious welfare of the King and people of Sweden, and alluding to those former conflicts of the Swedes with the power of Rome which resulted in the battle of Lutzen, the address expresses deep regret at the severe measures adopted towards six females lately converted from Protestantism to Romanism. It goes on to observe that Protestantism will never succeed by treading in the footsteps of Popery. It is incumbent on Protestants to concede, even to their strongest opponents, the same freedom of conscience which they demand for themselves. Depriving Roman Catholics of their liberty in Protestant countries, tends to strengthen the restric-

tion of Protestant rights in Roman Catholic countries, and a ready answer to the demands of French Protestants on their own Government is afforded by the persecution of Roman Catholics in Sweden. The memorialists express a hope that they will receive the sympathy of the ambassador, and conclude by saying that they are sure that nothing will more tend, under God, to bind the hearts of Englishmen and Swedes together, than our possessing and practising in common the great principles of civil and religious liberty.

The address was signed by the heads of the societies named, and by many other influential noblemen and gentlemen. Since its presentation, a very large number of noblemen and persons of consideration, including many bishops and members of Parliament, and the bulk of the London clergy, have expressed their concurrence in the address.

Count Platen, in his reply, observes that all nations enjoying the blessings of constitutional government are jealous about the interference of foreign bodies in their affairs; and if, as has lately been shown, such should be the case with a powerful kingdom like England, it can hardly be considered extraordinary if it should be the same with the kingdom of Sweden, not as powerful it is true, but as old in its constitutional rights, and as fond of them. His Excellency promises to bring the address under the notice of his Government, but wishes to draw the attention of the memorialists to the fact that the Swedish Government did not institute the suit at law that has given rise to those feelings of uneasiness and apprehension; it is a Government that neither could nor would have interfered with the course of the courts of justice. The court could not but deliver judgment in accordance with the existing laws, and the Government proposed a change in these laws which it had reason to expect would come into operation before the case was to be decided. The assembled Diet, on the other hand, the representatives of the people, in accordance with their undoubted right, rejected the proposition.

The following letters have been elicited by Count Platen's reply:—

FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

"I have to thank you for the satisfactory information which your letter gives me of the state of things in Sweden, and the probability which now appears of improvement in the way of religious liberty.

"However good grounds we have for wishing to keep Roman Catholics at a distance, we must not borrow our weapons from their armoury.

"I cannot deprive myself of the privilege of being found in the good company who have expressed their concurrence in the object of the address to Count Platen, and shall be obliged by your adding my name to the long list which you have sent me."

FROM LORD CRANWORTH.

"I concur with Count Platen in the sentiment that nations are, in general, jealous—he might have said are properly jealous—about the interference of foreign bodies in their internal affairs. But, considering the general tone of his answer to the address, and more particularly his statement that he believes the address will be conducive to the object desired, I do not hesitate to authorise you to add my name to the list of those who have already subscribed it.

"As Protestants, and therefore friends of religious liberty, we cannot be doing wrong in expressing sympathy with those who are suffering for their adherence to what they consider to be their religious duty, however erroneous we may deem their views to be."

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEST INDIES.

THE Royal Mail Company's steam-ship *Orinoco* has arrived, bringing intelligence from Kingston under date of the 10th ultimo. In Jamaica much anxiety is felt about immigration, and it is expected that, on the opening of the legislature in November, a bill will be immediately passed for the furtherance of immigration, the act of last session relating to this subject having been disallowed by the Colonial Secretary.

At Grenada there was a total cessation of business on the 5th of August, and a full attendance at all the churches, on occasion of the General Thanksgiving decreed by the Executive "for the blessings of the recent harvest, and the prosperity connected with it," and "for the continuance of the Divine favour in the present season, and for protection from pestilence and storm." The young canes generally looked green and strong, and there was a large surface in course of culture for next crop. Suitable labour, however, was wanted.

At Demerara the new Militia Bill had become law, having been read a third time and passed by the Court of Policy. The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the British Guiana Bank, was held on the 30th of July. The affairs of the bank appeared to be in a highly prosperous condition.

The Barbadoes House of Assembly met on the 10th ult., and were engaged in the discussion of several measures which possessed only local interest.

AMERICA.

THE New York mails of the 18th are almost exclusively filled with details of the rejoicings and enthusiasm consequent upon the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph. Great disappointment was caused, and many severe remarks were made by the American press, in consequence of the Queen's message to the President being imperfectly given on the 18th, only the first clause having been transmitted, through the imperfect working of the apparatus. In the course of the following day the blunder was rectified by the whole of her Majesty's message being transmitted, along with the explanation that "during its reception, Valencia desisted sending it, in order to make some slight repairs in the cable. Through a mistake, the part received was sent south as if it constituted the whole message."

The celebration of the successful result took place upon the 17th. The newspapers vie with each other in the flaming accounts which they give of the proceedings, which are described in a style peculiarly Transatlantic.

Advices from Venezuela to the 14th of July report the election of Toro to the Presidency. England and France had sent instructions to their *Chargés d'Affaires* to demand the delivery of Monagas, Gutierrez, and Guisepi as a satisfaction for the alleged violation of their legations.

The mail steamer *Solent* arrived at Havannah on the 8th with advices from Vera Cruz to the 4th. The priests were in power. The *comito* was committing much havoc at Vera Cruz.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on the 16th. The Governor-General, in his speech, regretted that he could not speak of the commercial crisis which had passed over the country as something which had entirely ceased. He proposed in the course of the recess to communicate with the Home Government and with those of the sister colonies on the subject of a federal union of the provinces of British North America.

The Crystal Palace in course of erection at Toronto for the exhibition of Canadian produce is to be opened in October next.

By the Atlantic cable we have still later news:

Sir William Williams of Kars arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, the 24th. He was enthusiastically received. There was an immense procession. To an address of welcome he made a feeling reply.

Yellow fever prevails at New Orleans, sixty to seventy deaths per day. The epidemic had also declared itself at Charleston.

Great preparations were being made at New York and other places for celebrations to be held on the 1st and 2nd of September. The New Yorkers will make it the greatest gala-day ever known in this country.

A letter from Havannah says:—"In thirty years the Island of Cuba has not been so generally affected. There is not a port in the whole island that is entirely free from the yellow fever. The slave trade has received a momentary check in Havannah, through the activity of Mr. Savage, the American Consul; but all other ports of Cuba are in the constant receipt of slaves, and the general success for the last twelve months has sharpened the appetites of the adventurous dealers in this unlawful traffic."

From Panama we have intelligence as late as the 7th of August. Great hopes were entertained that the Australian mails would be sent *via* the Isthmus. United States troops for Oregon had passed over the Isthmus of Panama. The Californian mail had arrived at Panama. The news is conflicting from Fraser River, but everything tends to confirm the fact that there is no scarcity of gold. A great number of clipper ships had recently arrived at San Francisco.

By the West India mail arrived on Wednesday, we have received news from Mexico. At Tampico, General Moreno is holding the place for the Government. He has no money to pay his troops, and unless he gets some from the President, his allegiance will cease. Carbajal is near Tampico, and it is expected that he will soon enter that place without much resistance. The lower orders are in his favour. Vera Cruz is still held by the party adverse to the Government.

From Chili we learn that the political agitation continued in Congress, but the session was assuming a more peaceful aspect. Among the projects newly submitted to Congress, the most important was the establishment of towing steamers through the Straits of Magellan, which is of great interest to the navigation and commerce of the whole world. It would shorten the voyage from Chili upwards of 1500 miles to the Old World and North America. The Government intended promoting emigration from the north of Europe towards the Straits of Magellan, and preparatory works had already been commenced. The object of the Government is to drive away the Indians from the frontier.

The news from Peru is the excitement of the pending elections. Secret societies have been formed all over the country, which have proclaimed as their candidates General Medina for President, and Don Gregorio Paz Soldan as Vice-President, both popular men compared with General Castilla and Senor Lamar. The general impression appeared to be that Castilla would be re-elected.

From the Republic of Bolivia the news is satisfactory.

The Linares Administration continued their laborious task of reorganising every branch of public service.

By the Arago, which arrived on Thursday, there is New York news to the 21st ult. We learn from Utah that all the Mormons who were able had returned from Provo, and matters were apparently quiet. Brigham Young, fearing assassination, as was alleged, had shut himself up in his residence, under a strong guard of his followers. General Johnston was making preparations for going into permanent quarters. Colonel Loring, with three companies of the 3rd Infantry and 100 riflemen, had departed for New Mexico.

The deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans were 43 on the 19th ult., and 20 on the 20th.

Mr. Field has resigned his post as active manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company from ill health.

The entire upper part of the City-hall was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th, after the illuminations. The loss will not fall short of 50,000 dols. A large number of public documents were destroyed which can never be replaced.

Mr. Cyrus Field and Mr. Woodhouse were serenaded at their respective residences on the evening of the 20th. The Niagara frigate was enthusiastically welcomed at New York on her arrival. Great preparations were making for the cable celebration on the 1st of September.

A despatch of the 20th from Washington says it is not probable that the Government will agree to the Cass-Herran Treaty, as amended by New Granada.

From Washington territory we hear that the Indians were combining to prevent the passage of the United States troops through their country. In the vicinity of Fort Colville, on the Fraser River, the Indians are making hostile demonstrations, and have driven in the settlers as they were about harvesting their crops. A great battle has been fought between the Pawnees and parties of the Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

THERE is a rumour in Paris that Lord Malmesbury has told the French Government, or instructed others to do so, that the Jeddah bombardment arose from the captain of the Cyclops acting upon orders that were transmitted to him before any conferences were held or explanations given at Constantinople, orders which could not afterwards be countermanded.

A letter from Maubeuge says, that on Sunday, the 22nd, ten Protestants were expelled from a room in which they were assembled, and four of them, one the minister, who had been sent from the Consistory of Lille, carried to prison. It appears that the Protestants of Maubeuge have more cause to complain of their treatment by the prefect than was thought, as they were legally authorised to hold meetings by the mayor, though the prefect overruled his decision; the parties present in the chapel, including the military sub-intendant and the minister, are to be prosecuted for having held an illegal meeting.

The *Sicile*, after remarking on the importance of M. de Persigny's position in the French Government, comments upon his late speech, and says, "As to the English alliance, we see with pleasure that the ex-ambassador of France at London appreciates at its just value the union of the two nations;" and adds, the two nations "justly consider themselves as invincible so long as their flags shall be united."

A Paris law journal, the *Audience*, having published a report of the trial of Orsini, has been suppressed in consequence.

The Duke of Malakoff, who was to have left Paris for London on Wednesday, has, for some reason or other, postponed his departure, and it is announced that he will remain here some days longer. The end of September is still spoken of as the period of his marriage.

It is reported that Baron Gros is to be made a senator in consideration of his eminent services in China. It is also said that one of the new streets in Paris is to be called Rue Tien-Sin.

The *Patrie*, notwithstanding the caution which it has received, protests against that part of Count de Persigny's speech which advocates the maintenance of the present laws on the press; it particularly objects to the system of warnings, with all its oppressive uncertainty.

The Emperor, the Empress, and their infant, left St. Cloud on Wednesday for Biarritz, where they were to have arrived the same evening.

Count de Persigny arrived in Paris on Monday, and was received in the course of the day by the Emperor, and paid a visit to Lord Palmerston.

ITALY.

Mazzini's journal, the *Italia del Popolo*, has ceased to appear, being at length crushed under the weight of repeated condemnations of the Piedmontese courts.

BELGIUM.

The King is on a tour "up the Rhine," and will thence proceed to Switzerland, visiting a sister, who resides in that country. His Majesty will also, before his return to Belgium, stay a short time at the Villa Gallia, a property which he possesses by the Lake of Como.

SPAIN.

The neighbourhood of Cordova has been visited by typhus fever, and among others, one hundred and fifty railway labourers have been sent into the hospital at Cordova. It appears also that leprosy is affecting several districts of Spain, and that at Aldecona and Castellán, in the province of Tortosa, a good many cases are under medical treatment.

Señor Isturitz, the new Ambassador from Spain to our Court, is on his way to his post, but will make a short stay in Paris ere he comes.

By a telegram from Madrid, dated August 29, we are informed that the postal treaty between Spain and England will come into force in October next. The drawing for the militia will take place at the same time.

The Spanish Government has received despatches of a favourable character from the Philippine Islands, where the revenue had increased without the imposition of any new taxes, and the tobacco crops had been of a superior description.

Letters from Melilla announce that the Moors had again begun to attack the place, and were firing on it from three cannons which they had. By their cannon they had done great harm to the town, and it was feared that if they obtained a mortar they would destroy it altogether. The Spanish garrison was making a stout resistance, but being obliged to act by night as well as day, it was suffering dreadfully from fatigue.

At Barcelona, the misunderstanding between the cotton mill-owners and their workmen is at last arranged.

By telegram from Madrid, of the 31st ult., we learn that the Minister of Finance was preparing the budget of 1859, and that the Minister of Grace and Justice intends to present to the Cortes bills relative to notaries and to the laws affecting mortgages.

TURKEY.

The Grand Admiral Mehmed Ali Pasha, the Minister of Commerce Ali Ghalib Pasha, and the three other sons-in-law of the Sultan, have been dismissed.

Mehmed Kibrizli Pasha has been appointed Grand Admiral, and superseded in the Presidency of the Council of the Tanzimat by Mehmed Ruchdi Pasha.

By intelligence from Constantinople of the 21st we learn that the Porte has issued a commission for the rebuilding of the fortifications of Kars and other strategical points.

RUSSIA.

A powder magazine has exploded at Astrakhan, said to contain 96,000 kilogrammes, but this amount is supposed to be exaggerated. Half of the town has been destroyed by the effects of this formidable explosion, and a portion of the other half has become a prey to the flames.

A letter of the 24th of August, in the *Independence Belge*, says that the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg has also been the scene of a disaster—the burning of the forests. This is a great misfortune, for forests, everywhere precious, are particularly so in Russia, from the scarcity of wood. It is reported that fresh disturbances had occurred in Esthonia among the peasants.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Lombardy state that the birth of a son to the Imperial house of Austria had inspired the hope that an amnesty would be granted to political offenders in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, although that hope was somewhat damped by the guarded silence of the official journal on the subject.

The Emperor, by a recent decree, has decided that the fortifications of Königgratz and all other places in Bohemia, with the exception of Josephstadt and Theresienstadt, shall be demolished.

The Empress of Austria and the young Prince are going on in the most satisfactory manner, and no further bulletin will be published.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 26th contains the important announcement that the Prince of Prussia will on the 23rd of October take in hand the reins of government, with the complete exercise of sovereignty, and in quality of Regent. This affair is settled in all its political bearings: it only remains to make the necessary financial arrangements. This information is considered authentic.

SWITZERLAND.

The International Telegraphic Commission assembled at Berne has concluded its labours. The general tendency of the modifications adopted is to approach as nearly as possible to the Austro-Germanic convention of Stuttgart; and, with that view, several articles of the French project have been replaced by the corresponding articles of a mixed convention signed at Brussels between France, Belgium, and Prussia, but which has not yet been ratified.

PORTUGAL.

The Prince of Saxony, the bridegroom elect of the Infanta of Portugal, is expected to embark at St. Nazaire, near Nantes, on the 5th instant, for Lisbon.

IRELAND.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LOYALTY.—A banquet was given on Thursday week in Ballinasloe to Cardinal Wiseman, upon which occasion upwards of 150 prelates and clergy of all degrees met to do honour to the distinguished visitor. Bishop Derry, of Clonfert, presided. As a matter of course, the first toast from the chair was "The long life, health, and happiness of our Most Holy Father the Pope." The Queen's name was altogether omitted, the second toast proposed being that of the "Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster." Dr. Derry observing that in such an assembly their first homage was due to the heads of the Catholic Church. But her Majesty did not come in for even the third, or any other place.

THE HARVEST.—The *Clare Journal* says:—"Thank Heaven we have been blessed with glorious weather—the croakers and growlers are silent. The potatoes are good, abundant, and sound, notwithstanding what alarmists may say to the contrary. The wheat crop is housing in fine condition. Employment is likely to be general for some time, from the immense breadth of potatoes sown, and farmers entertaining no fear of the rot, suspended digging them during harvest operations; but which will have to be resumed with energy after the present busy season."

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION IN DUBLIN.—A grand banquet was given on Wednesday evening by the Lord Mayor to Mr. Bright, engineer in chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The assemblage embraced the highest names in the metropolis—civil, military, and official. Cardinal Wiseman was present in full cardinalite costume.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred on the South-Western line on Sunday afternoon. A person, whose name is supposed to be Ray, was at the Kingston station talking to another man who had neglected to take his ticket. The former volunteered to go to the booking-office and procure the necessary document. In order to get there he imprudently made an attempt to cross the line at the very moment the train was in sight. The engine-driver and guard saw the imminent danger the man was exposed to, and the former sounded his whistle as shrill as he possibly could, and at the same time shut off the steam, whilst the guard applied the breaks most vigorously, but they were unable to stop the train in sufficient time to allow the unfortunate man to get upon the platform; the engine struck him, hurled him across the metals, and the wheels of the locomotive and those of several carriages passed over his body, literally cutting him to pieces. The poor fellow's remains were promptly removed from the line, and taken to a place of safety. Death was instantaneous.

An inquest was held on the 25th ult. on the bodies of six colliers who were killed in an explosion which occurred in the Cyfing Pit, Ystalyfera, Wales. From the evidence given by various witnesses it appeared that on the day of the accident twelve men were at work in the colliery, all using naked candles instead of safety lamps. During a time of remission from labour the miners sat down together and enjoyed their pipes, one or two going about as usual amongst them with their lights unprotected. While thus occupied a sudden explosion took place; six of the men were killed on the spot and two of them were rendered insensible. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and attached blame to the conduct of the manager of the mine. There was beyond all doubt gross carelessness sworn to, almost amounting to criminality.

A woman named Louisa Stone, in the service of Dr. Barratt, of Ewell, met her death yesterday week from the injudicious use of chloroform by a dentist who operated upon her. An inquest was held and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned, the jury exonerating the dentist from all blame. He is an experienced man in good practice, and said he had used chloroform very frequently, but should never be induced to do so again.

On Saturday some men were employed in constructing an oven at Poplar. While two labourers named Flowers and McCoy were under the oven, the crown suddenly gave way, and they were immediately suffocated and crushed in the ruins. On being dug out all efforts to restore sensibility were quite unavailing, though surgical aid was promptly afforded.

A distressing casualty has occurred at Montrose. On Saturday morning last, a party of seven—Mr. C. S. M. Somerville, Mr. William Mitchell, Mr. Charles Hutcheon, Captain Mackie (of the schooner *Alert*), and his brother, a boy of only thirteen years of age, all of Montrose, with Messrs. Murray and Smeaton, of Cupar-Angus, went for a sail in the Bay. They left the harbour and sailed down the Southesk, with a pretty stiff breeze. Opposite the Ness Point, they had evidently discovered that the sea was too rough for their tiny bark, and were returning. Captain Mackie was at the helm, and must have taken too little sea-room, as the boat ran violently to leeward and went broadside upon a large rock. The boat was instantly capsized, and the whole seven passengers were precipitated into the sea. Mr. Mitchell was the first to reach the rock, when he assisted Mr. Hutcheon and Mr. Murray to get upon it, but could render no aid to the other four persons. Mr. Mitchell

then swam to the shore and gave the alarm, and a number of persons were soon on the spot. Meantime the four had sunk to rise no more. The young lad Mackie, who was an excellent swimmer, was observed for a time to battle with the billows; and one of the men held on for a short period by the boat, but was ultimately lost. The coast all around the Ness Point is composed of precipitous and projecting rocks; and the Stone, the rock where the casualty happened, is a very dangerous part, a terror to the most experienced of the fishermen. Mr. Somerville was in the prime of life, and has left a wife and two children. Captain Mackie was a young seaman of much promise, twenty-one years of age, and was just about to be married. Mr. Smeaton has left a wife and young family. Up to Saturday evening none of the bodies had been found.

Another boat-accident, but fortunately unattended with any fatal result, took place at Brighton on Sunday evening. A party of eleven persons were sailing near the pier, when a sudden gust seized the vessel, and capsized her in a moment. With great presence of mind the boatman regained the boat, and, having righted her, the whole of the party were picked up, after some difficulty, from the roughness of the sea at the time.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed by the collision on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, was resumed on Wednesday. W. Fenton, Esq., chairman of the company; Mr. Adcock, secretary; Mr. Sheriff, manager; and Mr. Wilson, engineer, attended on the part of the company, who, through their attorney, expressed their desire to give every information. Some of the survivors and representatives of the deceased also attended the inquiry. The station-master who started the train was examined. He deposed that he saw the coupling-chains all right, and in his opinion there was no deficiency of chains or engine-power. The Rev. Mr. Perry, who was examined at the first inquiry, here volunteered some engineering evidence which he had prepared since the first inquiry. He said the weight of two engines and tender, and forty-five carriages, would require an engine-power of 2 lbs. per ton on the weight of the train to drive it to Worcester. The coupling-chains would have a strain upon them of only about one-twelfth the tension of good iron an inch square, and about one-twelfth the pressure actually on the train. If the iron had been of good quality, it would have stood twelve times the strain. It followed that either the iron was of bad quality, or there was an excess of strain. The inquest was adjourned for a week.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NEW FIELD-MARSHAL.—It is rumoured (says the *United Service Gazette*) that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Sir H. Douglas, and General Lord Clyde, will shortly be promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal.

SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—On Monday a grand display of manoeuvres was made by the troops quartered at this depot. The programme on this occasion was almost as varied in incidents and effects as any day of actual hard siege fighting. There was cannonading, springing mines under land and water, escalading, pontooning, crossing bridges, and blowing up stockades, in—fact, all, and a good deal more than all, which any one could hope to witness even in a siege of the most complicated and desperate character. It was expected that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief would conduct the operations, but in this the public were disappointed. Sir John Burgoyne, however, attended by a brilliant staff, arrived at Chatham for the operations shortly before two o'clock, and inspected the troops and model room, while besieged and besiegers resorted to their allotted posts. The defence was entrusted to a body of Marines under Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. McKillop. The besiegers consisted of Captain D. Blyth with 100, Marines to work the heavy guns. The Royal Engineers with those of the East India Company were under Colonel Sandham, the 1st battalion, made up of various depots of regiments of the line—1000 strong in all—was under Colonel Jervis, the second battalion under Colonel Phillips, and the third under Colonel Fairtlough. From one cause or another the commencement of the attack was delayed till so late in the afternoon, that the siege and sham assault, the only things which bore curtailing, were all compressed into the space of a few minutes, and the fight terminated before the firing had well informed the public of what was going on. The weather was very unfavourable, and the spectators consequently not so numerous as usual. The dispositions and arrangements of the engineer officers were particularly deserving of admiration; and after the operations Sir J. Burgoyne inspected and highly praised some bridges that could be made in the course of a couple of hours in any field, but which, when properly made, would suffice for the passage of any army, and for most of its heavy baggage and stores. One of these bridges was the invention of Colonel Sandham, which with another constructed on the plan of Sergeant-Major Jones, R.E., were considered the most simple and best adapted for the purposes required.

THE AGAMEMNON, 91, screw, Captain G. W. Freedy has had her lower masts and bowsprit taken out at Portsmouth, and has been paid off.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—The fleet under Admiral Sir C. Fremantle, consisting of the Orion, Renown, Caesar, Brunswick, Diadem, and the Pigmy gunboat, arrived off Plymouth on Tuesday from Torbay.

COURT MARTIAL.—The finding of the court martial which sat at Portsmouth about three months ago to try Ensigns J. J. Dunne and J. J. Scott, of the 47th Regiment, has just been promulgated. The charges against Ensign Scott were quitting barracks without leave; entering the quarters of a brother officer and playing sundry mischievous pranks there; and for being drunk and disorderly. The sentence was that he be severely reprimanded and placed at the bottom of the list of ensigns. The charges against Ensign Dunne were, in the first instance, disobedience to orders and various other irregularities, and secondly, for having paid his mess bill with a draft on Cox and Co., which was by them returned dishonoured, he not having any funds in their hands, or having reasonable grounds for presuming that such draft would be honoured; and for having raised a sum of money in another case by a similar worthless draft. He was sentenced to be cashiered.

NEW MEDAL.—It is stated that a medal, in the style of that of the Crimea, is to be struck in England to commemorate the recent affairs with the Chinese, and to be distributed, not only to the English there engaged, but also to the French.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

AT THE THAMES police court, Hoffmann Leeman, a foreigner, was brought before Mr. Selfe, charged with stealing about 300 pairs of boots and shoes from Solomon Barnett. Both Leeman and Barnett are Jews. They were acquainted on the Continent, and when they came to England the prisoner paid "friendly visits" to the premises of the prosecutor almost daily. A few days since, however, the prosecutor missed a great quantity of boots and shoes, and employed a detective officer to ferret out the thief, who searched the prisoner's lodgings, and traced 280 pairs of boots which had been pledged by the prisoner. He admitted his guilt to the magistrate, who sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, and advised him to leave England on the expiration of his sentence. The pawnbrokers wished that a compromise should be made, by the prosecutor paying part of the money lent before he received the goods back, but the magistrate ordered their unconditional surrender.

A drunkard named John Quinling, in a train on the North Kent line, accidentally knocked down the guard, who fell between the carriages and the platform, but fortunately escaped serious injury, though for some seconds in imminent peril, having been dragged fifty yards before he recovered his footing. Quinling himself fell upon the line, and escaped almost by a miracle. He was taken before Mr. Traill, who refused to fine him, saying it was a case for prosecution. He was remanded for the attendance of the guard.

A case has this week been brought before Alderman Wire at the Guildhall, in which have been brought to light some very questionable transactions between picture-dealers and their customers. A gentleman of property, Mr. Robert Herries Peter, charges William Thomas Barnes and Lucy Barnes, the son and the wife of a dealer in St. Paul's-churchyard, with conspiring to defraud him of between two and three thousand pounds; this case being understood as merely a preliminary to other prosecutions of a similar character against a number of picture-dealers, who, it is alleged, have victimised the prosecutor lately to the extent of about 16,000*l*. Mr. Peter, described by his counsel as "of very weak intellect," went to the defendant's shop in St. Paul's-churchyard, and bought some pictures to the amount of 70*l*., and within a very few days after Mrs. Barnes called upon him at his house, and represented that she had a very valuable collection of pictures to dispose of, which belonged to the widow of a cousin of the Duchess of Newcastle, which had cost 100,000*l*., and that the lady was very desirous of converting them into money. She also said the lady was in very distressed circumstances owing to the extravagance of two sons, and that it was of great importance that the pictures should be sold, and the lady had desired her to dispose of them to the best advantage. A week afterwards Mr. Peter was favoured with a call from the son, William Barnes, who was accompanied by a van-load of pictures. He repeated this visit four or five times, and sold Mr. Peter some twenty pictures, which he assured him were all productions of great masters, including a Rubens, a Turner, a Murillo, "the finest that master ever painted," and a Rosa Bonheur, which had lately cost a deceased gentleman 500*l*. For these decided bargains, Mr. Peter only paid 1200*l*. in cash and his acceptance for 1000*l*. more. Upon various occasions Mr. W. T. Barnes brought presents, with the widow lady's compliments, and stating she did not know how to be sufficiently grateful to him for purchasing her pictures. He also said she was having a handsome piece of plate engraved for Mr. Peter. A few days after giving his bill, the piece of plate was presented to that gentleman. It was a large, massive-looking silver-gilt cup, handsomely chased, and inscribed on the face with the following words:—"Pre-

sented to Robert Herries Peter, Esq., by a dear and beloved friend." Unfortunately another inscription was afterwards discovered upon the lid of the cup—"Newton Races, 1855, the Gift of the Lord of the Manor," showing that this handsome piece of plate which was engraved expressly for Mr. Peter, was an ordinary race-cup. It was sworn by a person in the Duke of Newcastle's service that no cousin of the duke's has during the last few years been left a widow with a large collection of pictures. With regard to the "Rosa Bonheur," Messrs. Christie and Manson proved having sold it to Mr. Barnes for seventeen pounds, including the frame, as also the "Rubens" for ten pounds. The utmost value which could be put upon the so-called "Rosa Bonheur" was said by the same witness to be twenty-five pounds. He considered another of these valuable "old masters," of which Mr. Peter had become the owner through the instrumentality of the defendant, to be four pounds. The case was adjourned.

Mary Callaghan was placed at the bar of Clerkenwell police-court, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, charged with committing a number of robberies by means of skeleton keys. A few days previously the prisoner was found in the parlour of a Mrs. Benson, where she had packed up every portable article ready to carry them off, when Mrs. Benson happened to enter the room, and sent for a constable to take her into custody, but before he could arrive she had ill-treated Mrs. Benson. The prisoner impudently said all she wanted was justice, and justice she would have, asserting that the things were her own property. She was fully committed for trial.

An extraordinary instance of superstitious credulity was brought to light at Worship-street this week. A woman named Macdonald was charged with obtaining money under the following circumstances:—Mrs. Gable, "a lady-like person," having experienced much illness and trouble, became convinced that she was under a spell, and determined to go to this woman, who, she had heard, could give relief in such cases. Macdonald told her that a person was doing her an injury, and said, "If you have some of my powders, they will relieve you—at sixpence apiece." These magical preparations were not to be taken away, but were burnt on the spot, with crackling and bounce, to the number of ten, for which the victim paid. She afterwards felt herself much better. Being questioned by the magistrate, Mrs. Gable said, "It was not so much the powders which were efficacious as the words used at the time. I think it's what she says when she burns them that does you good." Whatever the incantation was, it appears the wise woman did not repeat it aloud. The witness added, that she had a relative who bore her ill-will, who was also a client of Mrs. Macdonald, and when powders were burnt in her interest, Mrs. Gable suffered "of course." The foolish woman had been plundered seven or eight times by Macdonald. Her daughter, Eliza Gable, also had consulted the woman, and paid her money. The policemen who were present stated that there are numerous people in Bethnal-green who believe in the prisoner's powers of witchcraft; and there is no doubt that she gains a large harvest from her dupes. The magistrate remanded her; but there is no doubt she will eventually be sent to the House of Correction.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

DEPRAVITY IN THE PROVINCES.—A man named Isaac Pyne, about forty years of age, a shoemaker by trade, is in custody at Bristol on a charge of murdering the illegitimate child of his daughter, Elizabeth Pyne, a girl twenty years of age. Pyne is married, with a family of five children, the eldest of whom is the mother of the deceased. The neighbours had observed the girl to be *enceinte*. This she denied; but on Thursday morning she was seized with the pains of labour, and her sister went for the midwife. On her return she found the body of a child lying on the floor of the kitchen, which by her father's directions she took away and buried at a secluded spot near the river Avon. It is alleged that Isaac Pyne acknowledged to his wife that he was the father of the child. The fact of a child having been born became known to the police, and inquiries were commenced, which resulted in the discovery of the body, and in the father, his wife, and the daughter Eliza being taken into custody. The mother of the infant was also placed under surveillance. The inquest was commenced on Saturday, before Mr. J. B. Grindon, coroner for Bristol, when Dr. W. B. Herapath stated that he found several marks of violence about the throat, and that he had no doubt that death was caused by suffocation. The inquiry was adjourned till the mother of the child is sufficiently recovered to be examined. The police had the greatest difficulty in keeping the infuriated populace from taking summary vengeance on Pyne.—A still worse case has been brought to light at Newcastle. A glass-cutter, named George Rayne, whose wife died in June last, has a daughter, aged eighteen, who kept his house for him. On Tuesday night last he, according to the girl's evidence, deliberately violated her, under circumstances of great brutality, threatening to murder her in case of resistance. She succeeded in getting out of the house the next morning, and informed some relatives, in consequence of which the prisoner was apprehended. The

poor girl's mother on her death-bed charged the people who were about her not to allow the father and daughter to be left alone together in the house; as, if they were, she feared the consequences. The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE MURDER IN EXMOOR FOREST.—During the past week, the police and labourers have explored the pastures of Exmoor Forest and the adjacent mines, without being able to discover the body of Hannah Burgess, the little girl who has been missing for about a month, and whose father (William Burgess) is in custody on suspicion of having murdered her. A mine, however, has been examined, in which it is strongly suspected the remains of the child will be found, as soon as efficient apparatus have been procured. The prisoner has well-nigh recovered from the attempt he made to commit suicide, and on Saturday he was conveyed to Dulverton, examined by the magistrates, and remanded. He intimated his determination to refuse everything in the shape of food when he was in custody of the police; but before he had been half an hour in gaol he asked to be supplied with a plate of mashed potatoes.

ABSENCE OF CRIME IN THE NORTH.—A correspondent writes to us (*Inverness Advertiser*) from Dingwall, of the date of Monday last, that the prison of that place, a first-class one, was then without a prisoner, civil or criminal; that the gates had been thrown open; and that there was reason to believe that the prisons of Tain, Stornoway, and Cromarty were also empty. These facts are creditable to the counties of Ross and Cromarty, which contain a population of about 83,000.

Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sept. 1.

THE correspondents of the English press in this country generally confine themselves to the discussion of some local topic, or some transitory excitement; few, if any, venture to touch upon the all-absorbing desire of the present generation of Germans—nobles, officials, shopkeepers in the Residences, and the lowest class of peasants, perhaps, excepted. That desire is, the union of all the kingdoms and principalities, either under one sovereign or as a republic. Out of this ardent desire a feeling of bitter animosity has sprung towards their kings and princes, not as individuals, for many possess the affection and respect of their subjects, but as a body of men whom they regard as the sole great obstacle to their union as a nation, and as the cause of the subordinate position of their country in spite of its superiority in population, intelligence, and wealth, over every other nation of the Continent. Of this state of the German mind the rulers can scarcely be ignorant; yet, while some reflecting, far-seeing Conservatives are striving to arouse all the rulers to a sense of their own interests by pamphlets, and at meetings where the measures needful for the improvement of the country are debated in the most modest and inoffensive style, it is on the other hand painfully amusing to observe the total indifference of the governments to the lesson of 1848, and the dangers of the proximate future. Their utter heedlessness to the direful storm-clouds which with every tick of the clock upheave slowly and sullenly around them, is, in truth, astounding. Surely they must be aware that Germany and Italy are waiting and watching in criminal expectation for the deposition, or dissolution, of one man. At present the Government may defy any popular outburst. They command enormous armies of soldiers and police, and are masters of all the means of communication, but if they imagine that they will be able to resist the torrent of passions that will rush over the Continent when nature or accident changes the government of France, they woefully deceive themselves.

Viewing the conduct and indifference of the rulers at this time, one would be inclined to suppose that the dismal scenes enacted in 1848—the slaughter, the victory of the people—the terror of the princes—their humble promises—their tremblingly eager acquiescence in every demand—are not written in history and still fresh and green in the memory of the nation, but that it was all the dream of some democratic poet long since condemned to the trunk-maker. The people remember it all very well, but they are much ashamed at their simplicity, and of their childish reliance upon the promises and solemn asseverations of royalty in distress; they feel inspired in their persons and wounded in their feelings that the acquisitions gained in 1848 have since been stealthily and inexorably nullified. Next to the prince so grievously afflicted, and the Elector of Hesse, the most unpopular on this account is the King of Hanover, who has lost the affection and respect of his intelligent subjects by overthrowing the liberty which his father granted in his hour of need and maintained in his hour of strength. The old king, by showing that he possessed one of the attributes of a gentleman—that of being true to his word—won the respect of his own people, and even did credit to the country of his birth, for it was pungently said of him, that a tyrannical English prince was an honest and liberal German king. The son, however, seems to think that he is not bound by

his father's promises, and so follows in the wake of the other rulers.

Notwithstanding the ill-feeling against them the princes have still, I think, the means in their hands of saving themselves and their posterity. Let them but do away with passports and *aufenthaltskarten* legitimization papers, &c., sweep away the guilds, and the many other foolish restrictions upon the rightful liberty of men, which are of no benefit to the governments, but which render the German a foreigner in his own country—in some instances indeed worse than a foreigner, for Americans can trade in some towns of Germany, where Germans, who have not purchased the privilege, cannot. I allude to the Hanse Towns, where, by a treaty of reciprocity entered into in 1827 or 1828, the Americans obtained the right to carry on business by wholesale or retail, just as the citizens of the Hanse Towns are permitted to do in the United States. The natives of other countries, German or foreign, have to pay from fifty to sixty pounds sterling for the same privilege. Such a distinction cannot be otherwise than galling to Germans—it is not quite agreeable to an Englishman to see another nation enjoy advantages from which he is excluded, but he can console himself with the reflection, that perhaps the English Foreign-office does not know of any such treaty. Further, if the governments would give up that system of dictation and interference in the most natural right of man, that of deciding for himself when to choose a wife and establish a home, they would save themselves from a great disgrace, for the vice arising from their interference with this human right is entirely of their creating. The condition of some countries under the present system has been exposed by Dr. Wichern, at the convocation of the clergy at Lubeck, lately. He stated, as a fact, that in two hundred towns or villages of Mecklenburg one-third of the children born in the course of one year were illegitimate; in one hundred towns or villages the half were illegitimate; and in seventy-nine towns or villages ALL the children were illegitimate. In the neighbouring countries the disproportion was still greater, for whereas, according to the *Mecklenburgischer Staats Kalender* for 1857, there was one child illegitimate to 4-1-11th legitimate in Mecklenburg Schwerin, in Hanover, since the year 1816, this proportion has been constant as 1 to 11. In the year 1795 there was one illegitimate birth to 18 legitimate; 1820, 10-4-5ths; 1845, there were 6; 1852, there were 5; 1856, there were 4-1-11th; consequently, in 1856, there were four times as many illegitimate children as 62 years earlier. This state of things is the fault, not of the people, but the rulers, who throw all manner of difficulties in the way of a man's settling in life. They fear pauperism, and they encourage vice. By listening to the voice of reason before it be too late, and hastening to unite in some plan of reform for their country they may save themselves, and make Germany the shield of civilisation on the Continent. These are reforms the people hope to obtain by a union of all the states under one head. And this is the only question that really interests the people. The staple subjects of correspondence, such as the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel; the Prussian Regency question; the encroachments of the priesthood in Austria, are simply standing jokes for intelligent Germans, who know that Schleswig-Holstein and they themselves were betrayed in 1849-50; they know that they spent their money (voluntarily contributed) to fit out war-steamer and gun-boats, which were suffered to lie idle while their rivers were being blockaded, and which were afterwards sold at any price they would fetch, in a manner that called up a blush on every German's cheek; they remember, too, that German blood was shed to make a game for their rulers to play; they recollect it all, and, therefore, they have done with Schleswig-Holstein, if the princes have not.

As to the Prussian Regency, it is to them a matter of indifference whether the government be nominally carried on by the King or the Prince; it is true, the latter has a good reputation for energy and liberality; but the people know from experience that it is the cue of the Sovereign in Prussia to play the despot, and that of the Crown Prince to play the liberal. Thus they call to mind, that when the present afflicted king was Crown Prince, he was the philosophical liberal, an enemy to despotism and the censorship of the press; the patron of art, science, and progressive measures, while the reigning monarch was just what he himself became after his accession, and just what the present energetically liberal and hopeful Crown Prince will, no doubt, become. In Prussia, the heir to the throne is always the man for the people, and the King the man for the throne. The trick is getting stale; but it appears to have been adopted by the present dynasty of France. Louis Napoleon is truly unhappy at being forced to be so very strict, but the people may console themselves, his cousin Napoleon is a thorough republican. If the people of France are deceived by this jugglery, which is rather new to them, the people of Germany are not. If the Governments think they are, their cunning can only be compared with that ascribed to the poor ostrich that bruises its head in the sand, fancying that, because she cannot see, nobody else can. Political news there is none. The Prussian press is growing anxious to know when the elections for the House of Representatives will commence; and the

Wochenblatt recommends that in future there should be a constitutional fixed period for the elections, independent of cases of dissolution.

The Holstein affair is, of course, at a stand-still.

MUSICAL.

Liast, according to the *Theater Chronik*, is at present diligently engaged upon a new musical creation, to be entitled *Holy* (or *Saint*) *Elizabeth*. The text is by Otto Roquette, and is said to be excellent.

A lover of music has amused himself by collating the ages of the most celebrated composers. According to this collation, Schubert died at 31 years of age, Bellini 32, Pergolesi 33, Herold 36, Mozart 36, Feska 37, O. Nicolai 38, Mendelssohn 38, Weber 40, Donizetti 49, Adam 52, Beethoven 57, Lindpaintner 64, Kreutzer 64, Bach 65, Spontini 67, Piccini 70, Grétry 72, Gluck and Handel 75, Haydn 76, Hasse 78, Weigl 80, Zingarelli 85, Burney 88, Caressini 91, and Gemiani 96.

The authorities at Vienna have intimated to the managers of the minor theatres that a stricter censorship must be exercised in future with regard to the plays brought upon the stages of their respective theatres. The reason of this is, that the pieces performed for the delectation of the people represent the lower classes as possessing and exercising all the Christian virtue, à la *Engene Sue*, while the higher classes are shown up as monsters of depravity.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 2nd P.M.

It is a curious commentary upon the assertions of the Anglophobists of the French press who declare, like M. Marie-Martin, that English society is being undermined by the Chartist doctrines of Mr. Ernest Jones; who, like the author of *Cherbourg et l'Angleterre*, assert that English workmen are praying for the advent of a French fleet, which is to liberate them from the tyranny of an odious and corrupted aristocracy, and at the same time endow them with French freedom and French unity; it is a strange coincidence, I repeat, that, at the very moment such absurdities are put forth by the organs of the Government, I should receive information from Corsica which would tend to prove that the inhabitants of that island have no very exalted idea of French liberty, and that they are anything but united in supporting the present French system of government.

Some time ago, as was duly mentioned in the daily press, a revolt, as it is called, broke out in the College at Bastia. The college lads were very obstreperous and not at all respectful in their expressions towards the Government of the day. The gendarmes and troops were called out. In their exuberant loyalty and military ardour they could with difficulty be restrained from firing on the boys. Fortunately, some cooler heads were present, and, instead of a rolling fire or bayonet charge, the boys were threatened with liquid volleys from a fire-engine. It would appear the collegians stood upon their dignity, and treated the commanding-officer to the benefit of their opinion as to his being guilty of breaking the Sixth Commandment, and as to his ignorance of military laws, in coming to treat (*pour parler*) with his head covered. At the time little attention was paid to the matter, which ended, I believe, without bloodshed, or, at least, loss of life, and was regarded as a mere college disturbance, having no more to do with opposition to Government than a barring out at Rugby would have to do with a change of ministry in England. But from what has just reached me it would appear the collegians had but anticipated the sentiments of the older inhabitants of the island, or, as M. Baroche took credit for doing in 1848, when he called out in the Chambers, "*J'ai devancé la justice du peuple*." Towards the end of last month, the steamer which left Marseilles for Bastia carried out the General of Division Sebastiani, with his staff and a new *sous-préfet*, in place of the former one, M. Flach, who, after holding the post for ten years, was suddenly dismissed, or as it is more euphoniously termed, *mis à la retraite*. The reason of M. Flach's dismissal must be a mystery to the general public, for, according to a resolution of the *Conseil d'arrondissement de Corte*, "age has not weakened his physical forces nor his high intellectual faculties, and, if he has lost nothing of his talents and brilliant qualities of mind and heart, he has conquered that experience of men and things which is so precious in the mission which the representatives of Government are called upon to fulfil." It would have been thought that a gentleman possessing all these talents and virtues, to say nothing of his experience, would have been highly prized by a Government which does not appear to have a plentiful supply of either talented, or virtuous, or experienced representatives. But the truth is that M. Flach was dismissed because he had not been successful in preventing expressions of discontent against the Government from being made known. The day before General Sebastiani and the new *sous-préfet* arrived, eleven persons had been arrested for alleged political offences. Among them were two doctors, two lawyers, and an *employé de la Mairie*. It was currently reported in Bastia that they were handcuffed when brought up for examination before the *juge d'instruction*.

Marshal Castellane landed at Bastia the day after General Sebastiani and the new *sous-préfet*. The arrival of the military dictator of Lyons was preceded by numerous fresh arrests. Triumphant arches of the sorriest description were stuck up here and there in Bastia to fête the arrival of the marshal, but it was confidently asserted, that if the people had been able to have their own way, they would have provided a very different reception, for discontent is universal, excepting, of course, among the paid agents of Government. Numerous meetings for the organization of opposition have been already held in various parts of the island, and my informant witnessed one at which were present some sixty or eighty stalwart fellows who if they had no arms evidently knew where to procure them. The causes of this widespread ill-feeling against the Government are numerous. The first is the tyrannical conduct of the governmental majority in the *Conseil Général*, and the peculiar means employed to obtain this majority. The second, the stringent laws respecting the possession of fire-arms and ammunition, the offensive manner in which they are enforced in most instances, and the gross partiality with which they are violated in others. Thus, one of the chief grounds of complaint under this head was, that while, according to the "immortal principles of the Revolution" and the articles of the "Code Napoléon," all Frenchmen are equal before the law, the Prince Pierre Bonaparte—he who challenged General Henschmann—was permitted, when in Corsica, to carry arms publicly, he and his servants, and to make up hunting-parties into the interior, of upwards of twelve persons sometimes. But the great source of discontent are the strong republican sentiments of the inhabitants. Your readers will remember that in all cases of uncontrolled voting the suffrages of Corsica have been republican. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the birthplace of the founder of the Imperial dynasty is the most hostile of any department in France to the Empire. But what is stranger still is, that in the seaport towns and among the mercantile classes it is regretted that Corsica had not remained an independent state under the protectorate of England. Even to this day, "English party" is not an obsolete term. The independent Corsicans profess no sympathy with Frenchmen, of whom they speak with feelings bordering on contempt, as "Continental," nor do they hold themselves to be the same nation. Like many other races that dwell on the borders of the Mediterranean, they have strong commercial instincts, and as strong perceptions of which way their interests lie as their former masters have—the Genoese. They argue, consequently, that had Corsica remained under the protectorate of England, Corsicans would have shared in the freedom, progress, and material prosperity of Englishmen.

I mention these facts more for their curiosity than anything else, as I have every reason to believe them to be correct, for the separation of Corsica from France is out of all question, and because they tend to throw light upon the condition and public feeling in a portion of France which is less known to Englishmen than any other. It is no secret, I believe, that there is one imperial wish which it has been found impossible to gratify—one achievement which imperial ambition appears doomed to fail to accomplish, in spite of the obsequiousness of courtiers and the more than Byzantine deference to power of public functionaries—and that is, to obtain a literary illustration of the Second Empire. If the honours and rewards showered down on M. Ponsard for his laboured compositions—which at the time of their appearance were, by great stretch of courtesy, called dramatic poetry, but which have long since been forgotten—are earnest of the value set on literary distinction, we can form a tolerable estimate of how great is the wish for its appearance, and how much greater the disappointment at its continued absence. It would be absurd to pretend to speculate on the future, or to deny the possibility of some great poet or writer appearing who, in the history of letters, may give a stamp and character to the Imperial epoch; but the chances of any such advent are confessedly very small indeed, and beyond the range of probabilities. Arguing from the past it is asserted that the imperial régime is unfavourable to literature—as August sun to violets. The fierce glory of the First Empire scorched up whatever slight sentiment of poetry may have been transmitted by André Chénier, or may have survived the deadly influences of the Terror. The conqueror at Marengo and Austerlitz—to whose earthly power there seemed no bounds, and whose armed hosts were numberless; who compelled a daughter of the Cæsars to his bed, and bent the head of Catholic Christendom to his will; whose military successes were for a time unparalleled, and whose faintest wish was law to Continental Europe—even he was impotent before the passive opposition, or inertness of literature. He could command a pitiful of kings to do honour to his presence at a theatre, but he could not obtain the production of an original play possessing the slightest literary merit. His constant but never satisfied desire was that his reign should be illustrated by some great literary work. His reiterated orders to his familiars were, "*Tâchez de me trouver un poète!*" He "could call spirits from the vasty deep," as could Harry Hotspur, and with like success.

There was, however, this difference; the greatest conqueror of modern times appeared unconscious of his impotence. And yet how richly, how extravagantly, would the First Napoleon have repaid the fulfilment of his craving wish! Could he have found a poet he would have endowed him with the spoils of empires. From the kingdoms of the earth he would have carved him out a new state, and have seated him among the crowned heads of Europe. Any of his glories he would joyfully have exchanged against the simple honour of being the Mæcenas of a French Horace, or the Augustus of a modern Virgil. But it was not to be: perchance for the honour and independence of literature, and assuredly as an example of the futility of human wishes, as well as of the folly of expecting the mind, in its loftiest attributes, could be made the creature of power. The "siècle de Louis XIV." might be surpassed in military glory, but could not be approached by the literature of the Empire. "Le Grand Monarque" could command tragedies from Racine and comedies from Molière, which are still not only the masterpieces of French literature, but the admiration of the world. "Le Grand Capitaine" could not obtain the smallest ode that he could hope would be read beyond the precincts of his palace or remain a week in the popular mind, and Napoleon had the still greater mortification of beholding the imbecile monarch of his enemies give his name to an epoch—the Georgian era—which was so crowded with constellations of genius as to pale the glories of the Augustan and Elizabethan ages. Austria, Prussia, and Russia. But the Battle of the Baltic lives in immortal verse, and Waterloo was sung by Child Harold.

Coming lower down, we find that what was denied to the Empire was bestowed, unsought and uncared for, on the periods of the Restoration and the Government of July. The fall of Napoleon seemed the signal for smiting the rock, and the living waters of literature gushed forth. Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Béranger, and Casimir Delavigne rose without effort—almost without notice—and filled France with melody. Thiers, Guizot, and Cousin proved that the historical and philosophical genius of the country was not dead, but had only slumbered during the leaden empire. And never before was seen a greater or more brilliant array of intellectual writers. Yet, no sooner did the first flickerings of a Second Empire appear than the literary glories of France grew dim, until they have almost faded from our sight. Her poets are all hushed, and the golden chords of their lyres broken, unless we except that Jew's-harp which M. Barthélemy has occasionally twanged in the pages of the *Moniteur* apropos of the improvements in the Bois de Boulogne, and such-like poetical deeds of the Second Empire. Even Auguste Barbier, who gave an almost English rough vigour and thorough earnestness to French verse, has taken office under the successor of him he held aloft to derision as the "Corse aux cheveux plats," and whom he anathematised, in the name of Republican France, for the evils she had suffered, in verse the memory of which seems to ring out in this dismal night shrill and ominous like the tocsin:—

"Pour toutes ces insultes je n'ai blâmé qu'un homme,
Oh! maudit soit Napoléon!"

He of course is silent. In place of the productions of the brilliant and well informed writers alluded to, we have the historical essays of M. Marie-Martin, the political criticisms of M. Granier de Cassagnac, the literary amenities of M. Veillot, and the polemical compositions of M. Boniface.

In inheriting the crown the emperor inherited also many of the views and sentiments of his uncle; among the latter is the wish for a contemporary literary illustration of his reign. I shall scarcely offend Messrs. Marie-Martin, Veillot, and their confrères, if I state that his Majesty is not inclined to believe them capable of fulfilling his wish. Penny-a-liners are doubtless very useful members of society, but they are not its ornament, at least not in that capacity. Publicists who can write to order on any subject, and on any side, or on both sides at once, may be convenient instruments, but it is not to them one would feel inclined to confide the care of one's future reputation. For as they follow the changes of the times, and, from Imperialists to-day may be Legitimists, Orleanists, Republicans, or anythingarians to-morrow, according to circumstances, they are quite as likely as not to vehemently abuse hereafter what they now unscrupulously praise.

Should it be thought that I have exaggerated the desire which the Emperor feels for the advent of some giant in literature, the writers named above being considered apparently no more than pigmies, despite their good intentions and endeavours at style, I refer to the toast given by the Minister of Public Instruction at the dinner offered to the prizemen in the late college examinations. M. Rouland said, after proposing the Emperor's health, "He wills the development of the arts, sciences, and letters." (Il veut le développement des arts, des sciences, et des lettres.)

It is to the fact that this "will" is known to exist that is generally imputed those remarkable addresses which have been presented during the imperial progress, and which mark a period in the literature of the country. Public opinion is, however, not unanimous in regarding these addresses as evidence of a literary improvement, or

as marking a period of which there is any good reason to be proud. Indeed, one of the correspondents of a French provincial paper, after noticing the exuberant imperialism of a Paris *réducteur* writing from Cherbourg that "the statue of Napoleon I. recalls the words of Scripture—'And God said, let there be light, and there was light';" for the Emperor Napoleon said, "Let Cherbourg be, and Cherbourg was," adds that "it was scarcely worthy while to utter an impiety for the sake of saying a silly thing." (Ce n'était guère la peine de dire une impiété pour dire une sottise.) Your readers will probably be of the same mind. They may even still further agree with the writer of these home truths when he says, speaking from his own experience, "I find, in general, that political flatterers are the sordid of all the régimes—the sordid also of newspapers." (Je trouve qu'en général les flatteurs politiques sont la plaie de tous les régimes, la plaie aussi des journaux.)

Thus, it having got rumoured abroad that the surest way to imperial favour, and the sweets that accompany it, was literary distinction, and people beginning to weary of the ordinary road to honours—I do not mean honour—in which they have been preceded by a De Morny and a Baroche, the mayors and public functionaries, whose good genius furnished them with occasions to submit specimens of their literary skill to imperial criticism, were eager to take advantage of what appeared to them a short cut to high fortune. Many of them, doubtless, like M. Jourdan, who discovered he had been speaking prose all his life without knowing it, found out now that they were masters "dans l'art d'écrire," and preservers of the traditions "du grand style," instead of being common-place prefects, academy rectors, or mayors. Their proclamations, beginning with royal *We—Nous Préfet, &c.*—suddenly assumed in their eyes the importance of the *chefs-d'œuvre littéraires*. They discovered an easy grace in the permissions given to *cabaretiers* to open shop; a terrible vigour in their decrees of death to unmuzzled "chiens, dogues et bouledogues," including great perspicuity in distinguishing dogs from bull-dogs; and an unequalled terseness in their nominations of subordinates. In short, they found ineffable charms in every piece of print to which their names were attached. Chateaubriand's *Génie du Christianisme* they had been taught was poetry in prose, and they believed it was the same with their compositions. Only some such widespread delusion as this can explain the sudden blossoming of the flowers of rhetoric. An instance may be cited—the Mayor of Brest—who commenced his address by the announcement of an original and interesting discovery that there were situations in which municipal magistrates found themselves sometimes when words were powerless to translate sentiments, and left the expressions of the mind (*penée*) much below the movements of the heart. (!) I should be sorry to diminish any of the glory that may accrue to the mayor of Brest from his discovery; but I fear he has been anticipated by some English magistrates. I believe Mr. Justice Shallow and Dogberry both found themselves in this position when words were powerless to translate their sentiments. Further, I think the remembrance of this discovery is still preserved in England, where at parish dinners, after the cloth is removed, some gentleman, on having his health proposed, will assure the company that his tongue is inadequate to express the overflowing sentiments of his heart, or that his heart is too big for his tongue, or his bosom is bursting; which I take to be the substance, done into English, of Mr. Mayor's speech. How the movements of the heart rise above or below the expression of the mind is a problem which may be referred to learned psychologists for solution. But any one can judge for himself of the good taste, independence, and delicacy exhibited in telling the Emperor to his face that "in the moving spectacle of a great genius, struggling with the difficulties and perils of a dynastic reconstitution, we have seen Providence cover you constantly with his shield; the people gave eight millions of votes; you have become, at the same time, the elect of Divine grace and of the national will. To-day it is a duty to whomsoever is the least imbued with religion and patriotism, to consecrate to you, without reserve, his gratitude, his devotion, and admiration."

It is at all times unpleasant to introduce into questions of this nature the name of so estimable a lady as the Empress, but I believe I may say, without fear of contradiction, that her sentiments of piety, to which the Bishop of Quimper made allusion, were not slightly outraged on being told by the Mayor of Brest that "Providence, in giving you a son, did not wish alone to flatter your heart of Empress and smile upon your tenderness of mother, he pretended to make the more beloved by a whole people her whose family happiness is a pledge for the security of the future of France." The Mayor, whose loyalty is marked by such trifles as writing the pronoun for Providence with a small capital and the one for Empress with a large one, has certainly the merit of having said something original. Since the days when Rome paid divine honours to the horse of her Emperor (here people would not object to worship an Imperial ass), no courtier has been found to say that Providence condescends to flatter human kings, however lofty may be their station in the world. This originality,

which is already qualified here in private in a manner little anticipated by its author, was reserved for the Mayor of Brest, who, if he has not acquired fame, has attained another species of notoriety.

Although the municipal magistrate took the lead, he was entirely followed by the President of the Brest Tribunal, but not to such daring heights. The latter functionary contented himself with saying, "Providence, Sire, in according to you a son, has signalled you to the world as the continuator of a dynasty which ought not to perish. By this signal favour, Providence wished to recompense in you the man of all the successes and of all the glories (l'homme de tous les succès et de toutes les gloires). That is sufficient to say that He always protects France." After alluding to the loyalty of the Bretons to their kings, the speaker said, "But when the finger of God has designated you so manifestly to the acclamations and gratitude of the people, we are obliged, Sire, after so many tempests, to have faith in the star of your destiny." If this is an average specimen of the logical deductions of the President of the Brest Tribunal, all I can say is, that I pity those who may have to come before him when he sits upon the judgment-seat. Happily for the reputation of Brittany, Brest functionaries stand alone. In the speech of the authorities at Quimper I find no assertion as to what Providence does, nor yet in the address of the Council-General. The rector of Rennes did certainly express his readiness to serve "his august sovereign and his glorious and providential dynasty," but that was understood to be a simple prayer for preferment. On the other hand, the President of the Quimper Tribunal presented his brother magistrates to the imperial presence in a speech which, for its brevity and curtness, forms a marked contrast with what had been spoken before. Here it is entire:—"Sire, you see before you the members of your civil tribunal of Quimper, the justices of the peace of the arrondissement, our barristers, our attorneys, the judicial body complete. All love you, Sire!" Decidedly French functionaries are not likely to be injured by too much modesty, or to have their sentiments mistaken from lack of speaking out. They believe themselves wiser in their generation than poor Violet—"she never told her love." But they do tell theirs. They shout it out in high places, and before the object of their love. They will let no concealment prey on their cheek "like the worm in the bud," for they tell their affections to the whole world. They take care to make known wherefore it was given, and on what conditions it may be had as openly and unblushingly as Phryne advertises her trade in the Bois de Boulogne.

A project is in the course of elaboration—if any credit may be attached to rumours—for publishing in a collected form the addresses that have been presented, in order to form a *Cours de Littérature Impériale*, to be used in place of De Laharpe's collection. The future style, it is said, will be much improved by the study and imitation of these models of literary composition. Their authors are to write their own biographies, and have their portraits drawn as they please, for publication with the addresses, so that the work may be unique. That it will be anything more I do not pretend to say.

The General Council of the Hérault, under the presidency of that distinguished economist and public writer, M. Michel Chevalier, have passed resolutions, or, as it is termed, a *avis des vœux*, for the resolutions are simply the expression of desires in favour of free trade. The objects are, that the reduction of duties which have been provisionally decreed may be promptly made permanent, and preceded by the revision of the whole of the tariff. That all the duties levied on French merchandise be suppressed, and the formalities for exporting goods be simplified. That all commercial prohibitions on importations be abolished, and replaced by duties properly graduated, without that in this respect the term of July, 1861 (when the prohibitions are to cease), be postponed so far as it would affect any of the goods enumerated in the bill of 1856. That the duties which are mostly excessive in the tariff may be brought to a rate which will permit foreign competition to stimulate French trade, thenceforward strong enough to profit from such a system instead of being injuriously affected by it. That the duties on raw materials of all sorts be gradually lowered, so as to disappear in the course of a few years. That it be the same with respect to tools, machines, and apparatus which are the instruments of labour, of agriculture, of manufacture, of commerce, and of navigation—and especially that the duties on iron, pig iron, and steel bar may be brought back as speedily as possible to the rates that existed under Napoleon I. And that in the diplomatic negotiation which may be opened to secure for French trade a just reciprocity, efforts be particularly made to remove the interdiction which has been placed everywhere, in Europe and far off, on French wines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—On Saturday her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Potsdam at half-past eight o'clock, on their way homewards. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince and Princess Frederick William, accompanied them in the railway-carriage part of the way. At a small station in the Wild-park the Prince and Princess Frederick William

took leave of their royal parents, and returned to Berlin. Wherever her Majesty appeared, she was received with the loudest acclamations. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived at Dover in the Royal yacht, at half-past twelve on Tuesday morning, where they landed. Her Majesty and the Prince left Dover soon after by special train for Portsmouth, and there embarked for Osborne, where they arrived on Tuesday at half-past four in the afternoon. The Queen will leave Osborne on Monday next for Leeds, where her Majesty has consented to be present at the opening of the Town Hall on the following day. Her Majesty thence proceeds to Edinburgh, arriving in that city on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock. On Wednesday morning she resumes her journey to the Highlands, and is expected to arrive at Balmoral at six in the evening.

WILLS.—The will of the Hon. Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart., of Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Cavendish-square, was proved in London on the 17th of August. The personality sworn under 120,000*l.* Bequeaths the books, pictures, &c., at Willesley Hall to be as heirlooms, and go with the landed property. To William W. Abney, Esq., 5000*l.* The house in Cavendish-square, with the furniture, he has bequeathed to Lady Edith Clifton, together with the bulk of the property, appointing her residuary legatee. There are a few pecuniary legacies to his executors and friends, and to those of his establishment:—100*l.* to the Derby General Infirmary, 100*l.* to the Leicester General Infirmary, 20*l.* to the poor of Packington, and small legacies to other parishes.

LEGACIES.—The late Mr. Anthony Dodd Newton, shipowner, of Sans-street, has bequeathed per the residuary legatees and executors. Messrs. William Dawson and James Richardson, 100*l.* to the Wesleyan Missions, 100*l.* to the Bible Society, 100*l.* to Sans-street Wesleyan Chapel Trust, 50*l.* to the Worn-out Ministers Fund, and 50*l.* to the Sunderland Benevolent Society. The deceased was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society for upwards of fifty years, and a class-leader for the greater part of that time.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The following memorial to Baron Rothschild, prepared pursuant to a resolution of a public meeting held on Thursday at Aylesbury, has been numerously signed, and will be forwarded without delay to the baron:—"To Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, M.P., &c. &c. &c.—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Aylesbury, assembled in public meeting, desire to congratulate you on having your name associated with the triumph of civil and religious equality, as the first Hebrew member of the House of Commons. We rejoice that this honourable distinction should have been earned, after an arduous struggle of eleven years' duration, by the head of a family so well known in this neighbourhood by their private virtues and unostentatious charities. We trust that the final removal of an invidious test will be followed by the entire abolition of all religious distinctions as affecting the civil rights of British subjects. We feel confident that the important functions with which you are now entrusted will be exercised in promoting the cause of freedom and progress; and we pledge ourselves to use all legal means to forward the same objects."—*Aylesbury News.*

LYNCH LAW AT CHIEFF.—A sort of ne'er-do-weel married labouring man, has for some time past, it appears, been living, as the saying goes, upon his own meal-poke, separate from the rest of the family. It seems that on last Saturday night the ne'er-do-weel went home as usual half-seas over, and not being satisfied with what his better half had prepared for supper, he resolved to be revenged for what he considered to be an insult, and forthwith proceeded to the garden at the back of the house and commenced to dig the potatoes, which he threw into the mill-lade. The fool had nearly all the potatoes dug and put into the water, when the matrons in the neighbourhood turned out in force and seized the fellow, whom they immediately pitched into the lade, and kept him struggling there for some time.—*Stirling Journal.*

THE DEAN OF BANGOR.—On Sunday last, this dignitary, while assisting at divine service, was seized by one of those epileptic fits to which he has of late become unhappily subject, and prostrated on the floor of the chancel, to the great alarm of the bishop and the whole congregation. Assistance being at hand, he was promptly removed, and had so far recovered, that in the afternoon he was again seated at his official desk in the choir.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK.—We regret to learn that this lady still continues seriously ill at Manchester. She has not been able to play since Monday, the 16th ult., nor is it probable she will resume her professional duties for some time to come.

THE PRINCE ALFRED.—The young Prince has, we believe, been two days this week before the Naval Examiners, and is to have two days more of it next week. When the visit to Potsdam was arranged, it was decided that Prince Alfred should accompany her Majesty, and be left at the University of Bonn to pursue his studies; but it has since been deemed expedient that his Royal Highness should make a sea voyage first, and a trip to the Mediterranean has been arranged immediately after the "passing." The establishment at Alverbank will then be at once broken up.—*Court Journal.*

AN ALPHABET FOR THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—We learn from *Herpath* that the Atlantic Telegraph Company are selecting and classifying words most used in communications on different subjects, and constructing what may be called a stenographic alphabet, for the purpose of expediting transmissions. Instead of taking an average of nearly two minutes to a word, they can already transmit two words in a minute, and expect—when they shall have constructed proper alphabets, and got competent persons to use them, very much to increase that rate. It has been calculated that out of about 40,000 words in the English language, the most copious writers seldom use 3000. As, therefore, in stenography, one symbol is often employed to signify several different words, the distinctive meanings of which are discovered from the context, it is clear that a small telegraphic alphabet may be made to express a great number of words, and consequently afford, if classified for different subjects, a copiousness of language in skilful hands suited to almost any purpose.

WRITING AND READING.—Ah, how easy it is to read what it was so difficult to write! There is all the difference between running down from London to Manchester by the railway after it has been made, and making the railway from London to Manchester. You, my intelligent reader, who begin to read a chapter of Mr. Frode's eloquent "History," and get on with it so fluently, are like the snag old gentleman, travelling-capped, railway-rugged, great-coated, and plaided, who leans back in the corner of the softly-cushioned carriage as it flits over Chat-moss; while the writer of the chapter is like George Stephenson, toiling month after month to make the track along which you speed, in the face of difficulties and discouragements which you never think of. And so I say it may sometimes be somewhat easy and pleasant to write, but never so easy and pleasant as it is not to write. The odd thing, too, about the work of the pen is this—that it is often done best by the men who like it least, and shrink from it most, and that it is often the most laborious writing along which the reader's mind glides most easily and pleasantly. It is not so in other matters. As the general rule, no man does well the work which he dislikes. No man will be a good preacher who dislikes preaching. No man will be a good anatomist who hates dissecting. Sir Charles Napier, it must be confessed, was a great soldier, though he hated fighting; and as for writing, some men have been the best writers who hated writing, and who would never have penned a line but under the pressure of necessity.—*Frazer's Magazine for September.*

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—On Monday a special general court of the proprietors of the East India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street. The first matter laid before the court related to the confirmation of a resolution for granting an annuity of 2000*l.* to Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B. On the motion that it be confirmed, Mr. Jones proposed an amendment, but the chairman said as the amendment went only to modify the resolution, which must either be confirmed or rejected, it would be irregular to put it to the meeting. After a few observations from some of the proprietors the motion was carried unanimously. The chairman then said the court was made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors the opinion of counsel upon certain points submitted for their consideration by the committee of proprietors appointed by the general court on the 11th inst. The questions to, and answers by, counsel were then read, and a discussion took place respecting them, when it was agreed that the questions and answers should be printed for the use of the proprietors. The reappointment of the committee was then proposed and agreed to, and the proceedings terminated.

GYMNASTICS FOR THE BLUE COAT BOYS.—A new gymnasium for the scholars at Christ's Hospital has just been completed, and exercises of the most approved and healthful character, in the military style, are in future to be taught both at Hertford and at Newgate-street. The Duke of Cambridge has manifested much anxiety for the instruction of the youths under education in these royal establishments in all kinds of athletic games, subjecting them also to a regular system of easy "drill" two days in each week. The spacious site on the western side of Christ's Hospital has been carefully laid out, and covered with a bituminous mixture forming a suitable surface for the purposes intended. During the holidays the whole of the interior of the great hall and offices has been thoroughly cleansed and painted, the ventilation of the extensive establishment having been particularly attended to.

LEARNED BOYS.—I have seen silly parents trying to get their children to say that they liked school-time better than holiday-time; that they liked work better than play. I have seen, with joy, many little fellows repudiating the odious and unnatural sentiment, and declaring manfully that they preferred cricket to Ovid. And if any boy ever tells you that he would rather learn his lessons than go out to the play-ground, beware of that boy. Either his health is drooping, and his mind becoming prematurely and unnaturally developed, or he is a little humbug. He is an impostor. He is seeking to obtain credit under false pretences. Depend upon it, unless it really be that he is a poor little spiritless man, deficient in nerve and muscle, and unhealthily precocious

in intellect, he has in him the elements of a sneak; and he wants nothing but time to ripen him into a pick-pocket, a swindler, a horse-dealer, or a Whig statesman.—*Frazer's Magazine for September.*

HUMBOLDT IN HEBREW.—A curious Hebrew publication has just issued from the Berlin press—a biography of Alexander von Humboldt, written in the ancient tongue of Moses, and destined to extend the knowledge of the life and scientific labours of this celebrated man in the wide circle of the Russo-Polish and Asiatic Jews. The full title is "Alexander von Humboldt. A Biographical Sketch. Dedicated to the Nestor of Wisdom on his 88th Birthday. By S. Slominski." The author is a Russian Israelite, who some years ago invented a very clever calculating machine, and drew upon himself at that time, by his mathematical knowledge, the attention of the celebrated astronomers, Herren Bessel and Jacoby, of Königsberg.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

FRENCH WIT.—In France the Society for the Protection of Animals does not enjoy that popular respect which it deserves; moreover, the small wits of the capital indulge in endless jokes at its expense. The last is to this effect:—A countryman armed with an immense club, presents himself before the president of the society and claims the first prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim. "I saved the life of a wolf," replies the countryman; "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon," and he swings his weapon in the air, to the intense discomfort of the president. "But where was this wolf?" inquires the latter, "what had he done to you?" "He had just devoured my wife," is the reply. The president reflects an instant, and then says: "My friend, I am of opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—The Earl of Bandon has been elected a representative peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Earl of Glengall.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.—The *St. James's Chronicle* says:—"A grant number of absurd reports are in circulation about his Lordship's visit to the old scenes of his diplomatic triumphs, and a political character has been given to his return. The fact is, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe goes again to Constantinople simply to take leave of the Sultan. He will not remain long, as he proposes to spend the winter in Rome."

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—It is stated that the Bishop of Exeter has refused to grant a license to the Rev. Mr. Ord, as curate of Silverton. The rev. gentleman had been selected by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Tripp, and during the short period of his ministrations in the parish he has won the high esteem of the inhabitants. It is alleged that the right rev. prelate refuses the license on doctrinal grounds. Mr. Ord has received six weeks' notice to quit, and the Bishop is said to have appointed a man of his own selection. Mr. Ord is not a Tractarian.—*Western Times.*

TELEGRAPHIC MISTAKE.—The *New York Tribune* has the following:—"Not long since a gentleman telegraphed to a friend at Cleveland an interesting family affair, as follows:—'Sarah and little one doing well.' The telegraph reached its destination, when it read thus:—'Sarah and litter all doing well.' The recipient telegraphed back the following startling query:—'For Heaven's sake, how many?'"

MISSIONARIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has resolved to establish without delay a mission in the new colony of British Columbia.

FUNERAL OF MR. HARLEY.—The mortal remains of this much respected comedian were on Saturday morning removed from his residence in Gower-street, Bedford-square, and finally deposited in the family vault at Kensal-green. The funeral was attended amongst others by Messrs. H. Bennett, B. Webster, Bedford, Cooper, James Vining, Selby, and Donald W. King. Mr. Kean was absent from illness.

REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.—Mr. Townsend, M.P., has forwarded a communication to the secretary of a local political association, in which he states his determination to resign his seat. The only candidates at present in the field are Alderman Salomons and Mr. Ernest Jones. The latter is making some progress amongst the supporters of Mr. Townsend, and several committees have been formed to secure his return. Mr. Chambers at present declines to appear; but a numerous section of the electors are about to communicate with the Hon. Mr. Campbell, requesting him to become a candidate.

SINGULAR MEETING.—A letter from Berlin of the 27th, in the *Brussels Independance*, says:—"The Hôtel du Nord was the scene yesterday of a curious rencontre. Prince Gortschakoff found himself placed at table by the side of Lord Lucan, and the two quondam adversaries amicably discussed together the cavalry engagement of which they were respectively the heroes in the valley of Balaklava."

FROM HAMBURG TO SAN FRANCISCO.—We translate the following from the *Hamburg Advertiser*:—"For some days past Colonel T. T. Shoemaker has been staying here. He has come to Germany as the head engineer, entrusted with the entire management of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in the United States, to arrange the affairs of this route in connexion with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, to draw up the ar-

rangements, both here and in Berlin, concerning the direct forwarding of emigrants and other travellers *vis* Quebec to Chicago, and to all other places beyond in the United States, and through to California. It will thus be possible for travellers to take their places as far as San Francisco, under a positive guarantee of being duly forwarded. From the information given by the Colonel, we find that the journey from Quebec to San Francisco can be accomplished in 80½ days, while from here it is possible to reach Quebec or Portland in 13 days; from either of these places to Fort Smith, on the western boundary of Arkansas, you can go almost entirely by railroad in 5½ days, and from Fort Smith reach San Francisco in 12 days by the United States four-horse mail coach. Besides the great convenience which will thus be afforded, it is intended also to provide for the transit of packages and merchandise in a similar way."—*Canadian News*.

COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE FOR THE EAST INDIES.—Henceforward the postage on all letters addressed to the East Indies, whether intended to be forwarded by way of Southampton or *vis* Marseilles, must be prepaid. The postage of letters posted in the East Indies, addressed to the United Kingdom, will also in future be required to be paid by the senders.

CHEVALIER BUNSEN.—We learn from Berlin that Chevalier Bunsen was unable, on account of ill-health, to accept the invitation of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort to visit them at Babelsberg. M. Bunsen will probably pass the winter at Nice.

LORD PALMERSTON.—The ex-premier was engaged along with the Emperor in a shooting match at St. Cloud on Saturday, and it is said he did immense execution in the Imperial preserves. His lordship's friends have been jesting about his talked-of retreat from the world, and burying himself in the wilds of the Green Isle.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MAJOR YELVERTON.—It is understood that an action of declarator is in preparation at the instance of the lady with whom Major Yelverton's first marriage is alleged to have taken place, with a view to establish the validity of that union.

THE CAHIR PEEBAGE.—Mr. Francis O'Ryan, son to the late Mr. Francis O'Ryan, of Cashel, and grandson to Mr. Andrew O'Ryan, of Bansa Castle, has, it is said, arrived from Melbourne to establish his claim to the barony of Cahir, being the next of kin to the late Right Hon. Richard Butler, Earl of Glengall.

STEAM TO GALWAY AND AMERICA.—The *Dublin Mail* announces that authority has been given by the Treasury to the Board of Works to remit all port charges on the steam vessels employed by Mr. Lever to ply between New York and Galway. This is a satisfactory proof that the Government will do all in their power to advance Irish and, we will add, imperial interests in connexion with Mr. Lever's enterprise. The passage made by the Prince Albert from Halifax to New York was the fastest on record.

YELLOW FEVER AND PLAGUE.—A despatch from her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon reports that the Board of Health of that capital has issued an edict, declaring the port of Ferrol to be infected with yellow fever, and that the other ports of the province of Corunna are considered as suspected. Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon further reports, that another edict declares the port of Alexandria to be considered infected with the plague, and the port of Gibraltar to be suspected.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—It is expected that two or three weeks must still elapse before the Atlantic telegraph can be opened to the public. As soon as the day is fixed, probably some national demonstrations in honour of the event will be generally arranged.

THE REPRESENTATION OF DUMBARTONSHIRE.—It is rumoured that Mr. Smollett is about to retire into private life. In the event of his retirement, Archd. Orr Ewing Esq., of Leven Bank, has been named as well qualified to fill the office. Mr. Ewing has for many years taken a prominent part in matters affecting the well-being of the county, and by his exertions has done much to promote its social and commercial prosperity.—*Glasgow Mail*.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND MR. GRESLEY.—It is stated that the bishop has intimated to Mr. Gresley that an inquiry will take place into the Boyne Hill confessional case. "The inquiry is to be limited to the simple question, as to whether the statements made respecting Mr. Gresley's curate, in connexion with the woman whose name has so often of late appeared in the public journals, be or be not correct."

ROLL FOR WINCHESTER COLLEGE.—Election, July, 1858.—Allen, John Barrow; Teesdale, F. D.; Cripps, H. L.; Bowen, F. R.; Strange, J. S.; Heygate, W. A.; Kennedy, J.; Streetfield, G. S.; Kelly, H. R.; Walker, V. H.; Freeman, E. P.; Deedes, P.; Bissell, H. J. G.; Stanbridge, J. W.; Haygarth, F.; King, A. T.; Brown, R. S.; Forster, A. S.; Deedes, A.; Bryan, W. E.; Fulford, C. J. R.; Wilkinson, E.; Thorold, G. A. W. Exhibitors in Commoners.—Holland, F. M.; Worthy, E. A.; Luttman, Johnson H.

RUSSIAN COURIERS.—A correspondent of the *Times* says:—"With reference to the speed at which Russian couriers travel, Mr. Atkinson, the Siberian traveller, has informed me that their average speed is 320 to 330 versts in the 24 hours, or about 222 English miles. An officer of his acquaintance travelled from Irkutsk to Moscow

in 15 days (5350 versts), at the rate of 356 versts, or 242 miles; but this was in winter; in summer this speed cannot be attained."

PLAY AT WIESBADEN.—The bank at the Cursaal of Wiesbaden was broken last week by a Prussian gentleman. In less than half an hour the bank encountered two heavy series, which, being backed with spirit, resulted in a loss to the establishment of 250,000fr. The Prussian played the highest stakes (8500fr.) authorised by the bank, and his example was followed by other players. This success will doubtless afford immense consolation to those whose hard cash had contributed to the accumulation of the quarter of a million thus rapidly swept away.

PROPOSED NEW FLOATING DOCKS.—It is stated upon reliable authority, that the extensive ship-building establishment of Mr. W. Pitcher, situate at Northfleet, now closed, is to be appropriated for the construction of one of the largest floating-docks in England, together with wharfs and quays of great magnitude, which will extend to the cliffs, and be connected, by means of a tunnel, with the North Kent Railway. Sir Charles Fox, the eminent engineer, has been in the neighbourhood some days, making the necessary survey, and it is hinted that the proposed works, when the plan has been fully developed, will be undertaken as a Government establishment.

OAKS IN ENGLAND.—The Parliamentary Oak, in Clifton Park, is said to be 1500 years old. This park existed before the Conquest, and belongs to the Duke of Portland. The tallest oak was the same nobleman's property; it was called the Duke's walking-stick, and was higher than Westminster Abbey. The largest oak in England is the Calthorpe Oak, Yorkshire; it measures 78 feet in circumference at the ground. The Three Shire Oak at Workop is called so from forming parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and York. This tree had the greatest expanse of any recorded in this island, drooping over 777 square yards. The most productive oak was that of Gelsen, in Monmouthshire, felled in 1810; the bark brought 200l., and its timber 670l. In the mansion of Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire, there is said to be a room, 42 feet long and 27 feet broad, the floor and wainscot of which were the production of a single tree—an oak—grown on the estate.—*Sir W. Symonds*.

"BELTED WILL."—A few days ago as old James Walker, the parish clerk, was digging a grave in the burial ground attached to Brampton Old Church, he came upon the sidestone of a "thru" or altar tomb, imbedded in the soil, at a depth of about fifteen inches from the surface. Upon the stone were carved the arms of the De Mulfons, the Dacres, and the Howards quartered with the Dacres. By the marriage of the heiress of the Dacres Naworth passed to Lord Howard. Lord Carlisle, who is now staying at Naworth, has examined the stone, and has expressed his belief that it has marked the grave of Belted Will, and he intends to make further excavations as soon as he obtains the consent of the vicar. Naworth Castle is in the parish of Brampton, and it seems not at all unlikely that the parish church would be selected as the burial place of Lord William Howard. He died at Naworth in the year 1640, during the ravages of the plague.—*Carlisle Journal*.

HARVEST IN POLAND.—A letter from Warsaw in the *Post Gazette* of Frankfurt states that the crops have entirely failed this year in Poland, and that the consequence is that a financial crisis of unexampled severity prevails in Warsaw. All business transactions were suspended, the trade of the city being, so to speak, confined to the export of corn.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We understand that the corporation of Manchester have propositions under consideration for celebrating in some public and appropriate manner the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, but whether it will be done by public meeting, banquet, or ball, has not yet been determined.

SHAM DECORATIONS.—The *Droit* has the following:—"There are persons who undertake to procure titles, orders, and diplomas for money, among whose dupes are men of education and of high position. One of the dupes is, it appears, a wealthy Russian, who actually paid 48,000fr. for the Grand Cross of a pretended Order of Constantine and St. George of Parma. Not content with this distinction, he wanted another, and a man calling himself Count H. de Viala undertook to procure one for 20,000fr., one half to be paid down. Count de Viala, having received 10,000fr., stipulated for six weeks to fulfil his engagement; he disappeared, and the Russian was told that he had gone to Baden. To Baden the Russian went, but there he learnt that the Count had gone to Aix, in Savoy. He was about to follow him, when he received a letter from the man, stating that negotiations for making the Russian commander of a foreign order were going on well—he must have patience. The Russian waited, but he obtained no order. Having returned to Paris, the Russian sought out the Count, and accused him of having deceived him, but the Count pretended to be mad. Some time after, he sent to the Russian a man who represented himself as chamberlain to the prince who was to grant the order, and assured him that the order was certain to be conferred on him. The Russian waited for months, but at length

saw that he was duped, and returned to St. Petersburg. From the fear of ridicule he made no complaint, but a friend, having learnt that the police were making investigations, revealed the facts. The Count de Viala was arrested, and in his lodgings were seized numerous false patents of knighthood, and about a dozen diplomas of learned societies. The *soi-disant* count has been recognised as a professional Greek, who is well known both in Paris and at all the German watering-places. He has at times been condemned for cheating at play."

THE CONFESSIONAL DEFENDED.—The Rev. W. Gresley has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he asperses the character of the woman who is the occasion of the discussion respecting the practice of confession in his parish, and adds, relative to confession, "I heartily wish it were a great deal more practised than it is, because I believe it to be one of the greatest possible helps to repentance. It is just what sinful worldly men need, in order to work in them a thorough conversion. I scarcely ever knew a person relapsing into irreligious habits who had conscientiously used confession. With regard to the doctrine of the English Church, it appears to me that a person who should read the visitation service, and the exhortation in the communion service, and say that confession was not taught in the English Church, might just as well say that black is white. The outcry against confession is nothing more nor less than a party move of the Evangelicals. There is no such feeling among High Churchmen, who, I think, may be assumed to be as pure-minded and virtuous as the others." The *Times* observes of this letter:—"It is a foolish fraud to talk about the doctrines of the English Church in connexion with practices that are fit only for the latitude of the Salt Lake or the synagogues of the Free Lovers. Every man knows what the confession enjoined by the Church of England is. If a man has committed a grievous crime, if a woman finds herself oppressed by remorse for a weighty sin, let either go to their parish priest, unburden the overloaded conscience, and, receiving advice and spiritual admonition, let them repent, and be helped upwards again to the lost position of self-respect. This is what members of the Church of England understand by confession. We understand also what the practice of confession is in the Roman Church. It is fenced around with many safeguards. There is a strict Church discipline; there is, generally, publicity; there is always this—that the priest cannot marry and the woman cannot be divorced. With all this, we, as Protestants, believe that the institution is one productive of great abuses, and is a sacrifice of the domestic peace of the laity to the power of the Church. But such an institution transplanted into a Protestant Church, where there is no effective discipline, where the priest may marry and the woman may be divorced, can have but one issue—it must loosen all the bonds of domestic confidence and produce a condition of unbridled profligacy."

FRAUDS ON FRENCH JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—In 1854, at Paris, a company called the Union des Gaz, with a capital of 10,000,000fr., and another, called the Compagnie des Verreries, with a capital of 5,000,000fr., were formed; of the former one Salmon, of the latter one Baron, his brother-in-law, were *gerants*. In June, 1857, Salmon resigned, and in October following, to the great surprise of the shareholders, the gas company was declared bankrupt. This led to an investigation of the affairs of the two companies, which were mixed up together, and it turned out that those affairs were so complicated, that the precise situation of neither could be ascertained; amongst other things, the Verreries Company pretended that the Gas Company owed it 300,000fr., whilst the Gas Company claimed 400,000fr. from the Verreries; but that, nevertheless, the 15,000,000fr. of the two companies had been dissipated. It soon appeared that Salmon had been robbing the gas company of enormous sums in various ways, and in addition to gross irregularities and mismanagement, had distributed dividends out of capital at a time when the company was notoriously insolvent. With regard to Baron, it appeared that he had improperly realised a profit of 160,000fr. by trafficking in shares of the Gas Company; had embezzled securities worth 100,000fr., belonging to the Verreries and Gas Companies, 500 shares in other companies belonging to the Gas Company, 10,000fr. in money belonging to the Verreries Company, and 4481 shares belonging to different persons; also, that he had paid dividends out of capital, and had on one occasion, after declaring one of 30fr. when the losses were enormous, had the impudence to make the shareholders vote him a "gold medal of honour" worth 500fr. Another person named Ronillier, who was a member of the Council de Surveillance of the Verreries Company had shared in the plunder. In consequence of these and other discoveries, the three were tried before the Tribunal of Commerce, which decided that Baron had been guilty of the offences of embezzlement, irregular bankruptcy, and violation of the law on companies, and condemned him to five years' imprisonment and 3000fr. fine; Salmon to two years' imprisonment and 500fr. fine; and Ronillier to three months' imprisonment and 20,000fr. fine.

A SWISS MILLIONAIRE.—M. Merian, who died lately at Basle, was probably the wealthiest inhabitant of Switzerland. He has left the bulk of his large fortune,

amounting to upwards of forty million francs, to his wife or her life, and after her death it will go to the town of Basle, his birthplace. He has bequeathed about four millions to some collateral relations, and a similar sum to be divided among some charitable institutions, missionaries, his medical attendants, his notary, clerks, servants, &c. By a singular clause in his will, M. Merlan has given to all parties who were indebted to him at the time of his death a year's interest on their respective debts.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

THE POST-OFFICE SORTERS.—The sorters of the General Post-office have memorialised the Right Hon. Lord Colchester, Postmaster-General, soliciting an interview with his lordship respecting their present grievances. The sorters number about 1200, and letter-carriers about 1800.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the monthly general meeting held on Thursday at the society's house, in Hanover-square—Admiral Bowles, C.B., vice-president, in the chair—the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Methuen, the Hon. and Rev. F. Curzon, and Messrs. C. Ratcliff, C. D. Riddell, Titus Salt, A. Salvin, Jun., W. H. Biss, W. Staites, C. Chapman, H. Carnesew, C. J. Kennard, W. K. Bayley, J. Bowman, E. M. Abbott, J. Savory, W. F. Moore, and H. Guedalla, and Mrs. Vivian, were elected Fellows, and Professor Van der Horven, and Dr. Schlegel, both of Leyden, were elected foreign members of the society. The number of visitors to the gardens during the year has amounted to 261,017.

THE BETTING NUISANCE.—George Martin and Richard Webbe appeared before Sir James Duke at Guildhall, to answer a charge of creating a disturbance in Bride-lane, Fleet-street. The prisoners were fighting in Bride-lane on Wednesday about bets on horses. The officer said a constant nuisance was created by betting men assembling in that crowded neighbourhood, and the inhabitants had frequently complained of it. Green, a detective officer, said he knew Martin as a skittle and a card sharper, and had warned him from the place; but this the prisoner indignantly denied. The prisoners were ordered to find one surety each in 50l. to keep the peace.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, September 4th.
INDIA.

The Bombay mail has arrived, bringing intelligence to the 4th August. There is but little additional news of importance.

On the 5th July Captain Rattray defeated Juddar Sing's force at Kusma, killing a great number.

Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 21st July, with strong force, to relieve Maun Sing, and occupy Fyzabad.

A small body of troops from Allahabad, under Colonel Berkeley, which had moved along the Ganges, had succeeded in capturing several of the enemy's strongholds. A fort near Surao, occupied by 700 rebels, was carried, and all the garrison put to the sword.

The force which the Begum was organising at Boondoe she is unable to retain, the men deserting in large numbers, leaving their arms behind them. It is confidently stated that the miscreant Nana has been compelled, by extreme straits, to sell his famous ruby of fabulous value to a native banker for 10,000 rupees.

The *Bombay Times* says:—"The forgery of the Oude amnesty affords a fair indication of the lengths to which the party opposed to Lord Canning in this country is prepared to carry its hostility. The pseudo-proclamation appeared first in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, and was so perfect an imitation of Lord Canning's former manifesto, that his friends and enemies alike supposed it genuine." Sun-stroke has been terribly destructive to our men and officers. It is calculated by the *Friend of India* that 40,000 Europeans have already fallen victims to the Indian war; but we trust this is an exaggeration. It is calculated that Lord Clyde will be able to commence the cold weather campaign with 46,000 European and 30,000 Sikh troops in Bengal alone.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 21st ult. announces that in the morning of that day the Grand Duchess Constantine gave birth to a prince.

The Russian Government has it in contemplation to re-establish a metallic currency throughout the empire. Sixty millions of paper money have been already called in and cancelled.

It is stated in another letter that it is a mistake to suppose that Russia only builds vessels of commerce at Nicolaief, for that immediately after the conclusion of peace, she began building a screw ship-of-the-line of 131 guns, the *Sinope*, which is now about to be launched. Three screw corvettes are being built there for the Black Sea fleet, and contracts for the supply of large quantities of iron for the fleet are about to be entered into.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices were received yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope to July 26th, nearly a week later than those brought by the last mail.

Governor Sir George Grey was to take his departure from Cape Town on that day, overland, for the Free State. It was said that the Governor had received a despatch from the Foreign-office in relation to the treatment the French mission institutions in Basuto Land had received from the Free State Boers.

BRAZIL.

The Tyne arrived at Southampton yesterday with the mail; the dates from Rio de Janeiro are of August 8. The ministerial crisis had passed over, and there is nothing new in politics. An English merchant, Mr. W. T. Dovey, proceeding to dine on board the Madagascar (now at Rio), accompanied by two nieces and a negress servant, the boat capsized, and one young lady and the negress were drowned.

Her Majesty's ship *Spy* was at Buenos Ayres on the 30th of July, and the following were at Rio:—Madagascar, with the flag of Sir J. Lushington, Wasp, and Siren. The Harrier left for the River Plate on the 3rd of August. The squadron was healthy, with the exception of a few cases of influenza.

THE CONTINENT.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains a decree by which the functions of Governor-General of Algeria are suppressed. General MacMahon is appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the Sea and Land Forces. General MacMahon was considered the most competent of all the French generals in the Crimea. It is highly probable that he will shortly be made a Marshal of France. He is, as his name indicates, of Irish descent.

TURKEY.

Haydir-Effendi is appointed Ambassador of the Porte at St. Petersburg; Aristarchi is to go to Berlin. The Sultan, in a recent speech, declares his firm resolution to punish all financial abuses. The Greek General Strina is dead.

It is stated that the commission charged to survey the mouths of the Danube has unanimously pronounced in favour of the St. George outlet.

THE EAST.

A telegram dated Marseilles, September 2, confirms the news of a plot at Alexandria against the life of the Viceroy. Some arrests have been made. Said Pasha, by his energetic attitude, has restored tranquillity.

There has been some agitation in Syria. The French Consul at Beyrout has gone to Tripoli, where a massacre of Christians was threatened. He has insisted upon measures for re-establishing order. The Sultan's mother has just died at Mecca.

THE NEW COUNCIL OF INDIA.—The following is a complete list of the new Council, together with the departments to which their attention will be particularly directed:—

Bengal Civil Service	Mr. PRINSEP.
Madras Civil Service	Mr. MANGLES.
Bombay Civil Service	Sir H. MONTGOMERY.
Bengal Army	Mr. WILLOUGHBY.
Madras Army	Sir P. CAUTLEY.
Bombay Army	Gen. Sir R. VIVIAN.
The Panjab	Capt. EASTWICK.
The Affghan Frontier and Persia	Sir J. LAWRENCE.
Native States	Sir H. RAWLINSON.
Law	Sir F. CURRIE.
Shipping Interests	Sir J. HOGG.
Finance	Mr. McNAGHTEN.
Indian Commerce	Capt. SHEPHERD.
Public Works	Mr. MILLS.
	Mr. ARBUTHNOT.
	Sir P. CAUTLEY.

The first meeting was held at the India House at two o'clock yesterday.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—At the Thames police-court, yesterday, three privates of the Scots Fusilier Guards were brought up for being drunk, and furiously attacking several persons, especially the police. The prisoners had been for some time making a disturbance at a public-house in Ratcliff-highway, and were turned out. They again entered, began to destroy property, and taking off their belts laid about them right and left. On the police interfering their outrageous conduct was increased. One constable, it was feared, would have been killed but for the timely arrival of a reinforcement of police. The row then became general, and the mob were so exasperated with the savage conduct of the soldiers that they made a fierce attack upon them, and they were subdued. A sergeant of their corps said they were well-behaved men, but the magistrate thought otherwise, and sentenced them to fourteen days in the House of Correction.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—*DR. ARNOLD.*

PRUSSIAN POLITICS.

THE manner in which the Queen has been everywhere received in Germany, but especially in Prussia, naturally tends to reawaken feelings of sympathy and goodwill towards a country about whose sentiments we have not of late given ourselves perhaps as much concern as we once were wont to do. We are no friends to Germanising tendencies and leanings in the conduct of our domestic affairs; and we should be extremely sorry to see family connexions between the royal houses of Brunswick and Brandenburg become the cause of suspicion among our Prussian neighbours that the English Court desired to meddle in matters with which it has and ought to have nothing to do. But in the choice of national alliances we cannot but be sensible of the many points of coincidence, and the few of repulsion, that exist between us and the people of Northern Germany. Come of the same vigorous stock, reared amid a world of ideas, associations, and traditions in common, and, though hitherto far separated on the path of political progress, animated by the same love of free thought, free conscience, and free speech, it is only to be regretted that we have not practically known more of one another in days gone by. We pause not here to examine into the various circumstances that have contributed thereto. It is pleasanter to look forward to a different state of things, such as we believe to be at hand. In view of the sinister eventualities that are supposed by many to overhang the peace and safety of Europe, it is clear that Prussia, like Sardinia and Sweden, would be our natural ally. And if painful recollections of Prussia's isolation and neutrality in the late war still haunt the minds of many amongst us, let it be remembered that the temporising and ignominious course then complained of was undeniably occasioned by the subtle folly of one whose infirmity of purpose and of intellect is never likely again to cause grief and humiliation to his people. King Frederick William has for many months been slowly, but steadily, sinking into a state of hopeless imbecility. At intervals there still are gleams of that cultivated and imaginative intelligence from which so much was anticipated twenty years ago, but the intervals grow rarer and more transitory; the fine perceptions of artistic and natural beauty in which he once delighted seem one after another to have been numbed; and the appetite for dialectics and diplomacy formerly insatiable appears to be altogether lost. The unhappy monarch is said to be at times apparently quite conscious of his physical and mental inability to discharge the active duties of his station; and he has readily consented to renew the act delegating his authority for the space of three months to his brother, the father-in-law of our youthful Princess. But to every suggestion of a formal regency he is obdurately deaf. For the most part, he seems incapable of understanding what is meant; and this, which was at first imputed to the sort of cunning so often characteristic of insanity, is now ascribed rather to the general decay of the intellect, painfully obvious in regard to less perplexing subjects. Of recovery there is no sign, and the necessity of the case will ere long compel the adoption of some public measure which shall

vest the supreme executive power in the hands of the Prince of Prussia, either royally or vice-royally, for life.

As soon as that event shall occur, it is confidently believed that a great and salutary change may be looked for in the foreign and domestic politics of the Kingdom. The partisans of absolutism, who have exercised for a considerable period too powerful an influence over the Court and Cabinet of Berlin, are well aware that their ascendancy draws near its close. Devoted to Russia in foreign policy, and to reactionary views in domestic matters, the party of the *Orens Zeitung*, as they are commonly termed, have long understood how little the opinions and aspirations of the heir apparent were in unison with their own. Adroitly availing themselves of the oscillating tendency of the King's mind, they contrived, towards the close of 1848, to persuade him that the preservation of the monarchy depended on countervailing checks being provided against the abuse of all the popular concessions he had made in the spring of that year. His Majesty would have honestly revolted at the blunt suggestion of a direct *coup d'état*; but through his love of mysticism and casuistry he was gradually inveigled into undoing nearly all the good he had previously done. The elective franchise was circumscribed and fettered by successive conditions. The constitution of the Chambers was rendered more oligarchic, and their legislative action was clogged by jealous reservations of all descriptions. The laws of property which Stein and Hardenberg had relaxed, were again perverted to the maintenance of feudal privileges and exclusions. The press was once more placed under the yoke of Government censorship; and, one by one, every man suspected of sympathy with liberal ideas was supplanted in the royal confidence, and eventually driven from power. Surrounded by the friends of Russia and reaction, the puzzle-pated sovereign became politically alienated from his brother, and from the counsellors of his youth and prime. Prince William Henry never occupied and never sought the questionable position of head of a party in reversion, such as George IV. aspired to in his father's reign, or Louis Philippe during the reign of Charles X. His nature is averse to intrigue; and his views have never been either speculative or ambitious. His temper and training contribute alike to predispose him to the adoption of moderate and practical measures. He seems equally to despise display and popularity. When public order was threatened in 1848, he was prompt to volunteer his sword for the defence of the throne and the stern repression of anarchy. But when tranquillity had been re-established by his personal courage and discretion, he affected no increased importance, and lent no encouragement to the retrograde schemes which began to be formed by the aristocratic and military classes. He disdained to flatter the people in the hour of their triumph; but he would have had faith kept with them in the day of trouble. It is no secret that in this sense he more than once offered his counsel to the crazy and bewildered king. But his advice was overruled or rejected; and the Prince quietly withdrew from Court, which he only visited at intervals as matter of duty for a considerable time. The ominous indisposition of his brother in the summer of 1857 summoned him from his retirement. During the last twelve months he has exercised the administrative functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom; and the country being materially prosperous and externally at peace, the wheels of the state mechanism have continued to revolve safely and noiselessly on their old axes. The condition of interregnum, however, cannot be indefinitely prolonged. Either an abdication or a regency is inevitable, if the physical life of Frederick William is prolonged. The heir apparent will then choose his own ministers, call the two Houses of Parliament together, say out plainly what he believes to be for the good of Prussia, and, in a word, begin to reign.

It is very possible that too much will be expected from him. The apprehensions of the reactionists are but ill concealed, and the hopes of the long-depressed liberals are already uttered freely. The alliance of the Prince's eldest son with the Princess Royal of England inevitably suggested a contrast with the ties that have hitherto linked the family of Prussia with that of the Czar; and those who have witnessed the evil consequences of the one are intuitively led to infer opposite results from the other. The cordial greetings given to our Queen during her recent visit to her daughter indicate in some degree the depth of this feeling. England is the ally above all others whom the people of

Prussia would desire, the experienced counsellor in all that touches European freedom whom they would like to trust. But beyond these general good offices and acts of international fraternisation there is little or nothing which we can do to further the disenthralment of Northern Germany from its present absolutist yoke. If ever the Court or Cabinet of London becomes suspected of meddling in the domestic policy of Prussia, the golden hopes we have been glancing at will be overshadowed, and the joy of the young Princess, whom we lately sent forth with so much sympathy and pride, will be withered ere it has had time to bloom.

THE INTERMEDIATE PRISON SYSTEM.

JEBB versus CROFTON.

THERE is a new feud between England and Ireland—a grand protest against anything like a union between the two countries; but this time the O'Connellite is an Englishman, a man in office, a Conservative, a representative of the *status quo*; while, strange enough, the whole right lies with Ireland, and the leader who stands forth as the representative of that country is an English county magistrate, also holding office in Dublin Castle. The two combatants in this most extraordinary warfare are Colonel Jebb, who stands at the head of the Commission as director of the convict prisons in England, and Captain Walter Crofton, who holds a precisely similar position in Ireland. About a month since Colonel Jebb's report on the English prisons was published, and in this volume, which it is the duty of the director of the convict prisons to present to the Home-office, there are some rather comprehensive observations on the Irish system of prison discipline, which Colonel Jebb sets himself to criticise with all the freedom, independence, and dash of a newspaper editor. If the annual report on convict prisons had been the *Morning Post* or the *Morning Herald*, and the Colonel had been writing a leading article, he could not have discharged his duty in a more appropriate style. In fact, he seems to consider himself as the editor of the prisons, and in dashing at the Irish system he is only firing a broadside at "our contemporary." The conclusions at which his somewhat elaborate criticism ultimately arrives are stated by himself thus:—

First. The character of the convicts in this country, and the circumstances, differ so much from those in Ireland, that any plan for congregating them together under less control than is at present exercised would not be calculated to render them more fit for discharge, or give the officers to whose care they might be consigned better, or even the same, opportunities of judging of their character, as those which exist at present.

Secondly. That even if such objects could be promoted by removing selected convicts into separate small intermediate establishments, with diminished control and more voluntary action, the exhibition of convict discipline in such a form would impair the exemplary character and deterrent effects of a sentence to penal servitude, which, on all accounts, it is most essential to preserve as the most formidable of our secondary punishments.

Thirdly. That however desirable it may be in a penal colony, and however successful in Ireland, it would be impossible in this country to carry out any general superintendence over discharged prisoners by the police without interfering with the means of their obtaining employment, and thus a greater evil would be created than any good which could possibly follow.

Fourthly. That the experience gained in Ireland of the advantages of assisting prisoners on discharge, fully confirms the views that have been frequently pressed upon the attention of the importance of such a measure, in order to secure the results of a good system of discipline.

Fifthly. That if such means could be systematically organised as proposed, page 165, it would be very desirable to afford convicts some special information or instruction in connexion with their future prospects during the last few months of their confinement, not in separate intermediate establishments disconnected from the prisons, but in the stage of discipline which precedes discharge.

Now it is difficult to conceive any representation of so compact a length which could contain a larger amount of misconception, misstatement, and *suggestio falsi*. No one can suppose that Colonel Jebb is intentionally misrepresenting, or that he wishes to state what is not the fact in a "safe" manner, but his position on this particular question has been such as to blind his eyes to the truth, while he has the strongest moral interest in not seeing it. Since the people of this country, however, have an interest in knowing the facts, Captain Crofton has performed a public service in publishing a reply to Colonel

Jebb in the form of *Notes on Colonel Jebb's Report on Intermediate Prisons*, printed by Messrs. Thom and Son, of Dublin. We take Captain Crofton's *Notes* as a memorandum, but we may remark, that having kept the subject constantly in view long before the present contest between England and Ireland was created—before, indeed, the present system of convict discipline was established—we can confirm Captain Crofton's statements to a great extent from our own knowledge, and can sustain his opinion with our own, and without qualification.

It will be observed that, in the first conclusion, Colonel Jebb assumes that the character of convicts differs from the character of the same class in Ireland, and that the circumstances differ; which may be true if the Colonel simply means that one may hear more of the brogue in Ireland, that the convicts may exhibit a larger proportion of violence and a minor proportion of theft, that they may be Roman Catholic rather than Protestant, and so forth. But essentially the classes are the same,—ignorant men, ill-bested in life, growing up with passions and bodily powers which they know not how to control,—hungry, lawless, uncared for, and falling into bad courses through example and circumstance. One of the distinctions which Colonel Jebb pretends to see is, that in Ireland the general feeling is more with the convict than in England; a conjectural inference drawn from the treatment of lawless characters by the peasantry in the sister island, while Colonel Jebb applies it by assuming that the employing classes are more ready to receive discharged convicts as workmen and servants. There is not a shadow of evidence to support this assumption.

The second of his conclusions assumes that the convicts for the intermediate establishments must be selected, and that the general discipline must be modified. These, again, are assumptions the reverse of the fact. In Ireland, as Captain Crofton shows us by these *Notes*, the convict goes through the larger proportion of his sentence in the ordinary prison; should his conduct there be orderly, he becomes eligible to be transferred to one of the intermediate prisons, those in which the convicts are employed on rude labour, or in some kind of artisan work, according to their previous training and bodily capacity. But there is no other "selection" in the process. About seventy-five convicts, or indeed a larger number, prove to be, sooner or later, available for this transfer; the selection, if such there is, is found in that residuum of convicts who prove to be absolutely incorrigible, or who perpetually relapse, and who must go through their whole sentence in unmitigated and unqualified imprisonment. Besides the intermediate prisons, the prison directors of Ireland have lately established the use of ingeniously constructed huts, each capable of holding about one hundred men, and easily taken down and put up again where out-door labour may render such kind of shelter requisite. This enables no small number of convicts to be employed in out-door work. While they are thus engaged they are still subjected to hard prison fare; and they have the opportunity of performing work harder than that which is exacted from them in the prison. Their privileges consist in the opportunity of earning a small gratuity, which they may lay out at once or lay by, in associating together, and in enjoying some degree of freedom—under the strictest watch and guard. To a great extent the labour thus employed renders the prisoners self-supporting; but the chief effect is that the prisoners are gradually trained in some cases for a return to a life of industry and freedom out of doors, in others not for returning to that life, but for making their first acquaintance with it, since they have never known it.

Colonel Jebb's third conclusion assumes that although a plan of police superintendence over discharged prisoners may succeed in Ireland it is impracticable in England; but here again the Colonel dashes his head against the rock of evidence which stands to confront him, not only in Ireland but in England. Such a superintendence is maintained in this country, as Captain Crofton shows by quoting the blue-book of the Select Committee on Transportation about three sessions back—that committee which Colonel Jebb tried to convince that transportation must be continued because it would be impossible to control the convicts at home or to provide for them on discharge.

But in Ireland the prisoners are discharged; there are at present between fifty and sixty convicts in the city of Dublin alone in employment. New as the system is, some of these men have been in regular

daily employment for two years. And how is this managed? By the unceasing exertions of Captain Crofton, of Mr. Organ, the chaplain, and of their coadjutors, to find employment, to keep up the men at their duty, to multiply employers, to multiply the examples of success in this direction, and in short to carry out that system which Colonel Jebb pronounces to be impossible. Everything is impossible to the unwilling; possibility sometimes means nothing more than the will to do the thing. Colonel Jebb assumes that police superintendence is impracticable, because, he says, in the earlier part of his Observations, if the police know the convict his employer will know, and his fellow workmen will know, and he will be driven away from his engagement. This may have been true in some instances where, as in England, the police have no distinct indications to guide them, but in Dublin, under the ceaseless superintendence of Captain Crofton, the police manage to maintain a watch over the discharged convicts; they are the instruments to convey to the head-quarters a standing report upon the behaviour of the men, a report marked by extraordinarily few instances of failure; and as we have seen already the system continues to expand, instead of being prevented by the impracticability which so alarms the imagination of Colonel Jebb.

In the fourth of his conclusions, admitting the impressiveness of the experience gained in Ireland, Colonel Jebb insinuates, as he has done more distinctly in an earlier portion of his Observations, that the intermediate system carried out in Ireland originated in England, and almost with his own department. He points to the Refuge at Fulham, established on the strength of an opinion by Lord Palmerston, that it would be very desirable to place women "in some intermediate condition between close imprisonment and discharge on licence"—not a very specific description, certainly not indicating anything like the system we have already described. But this treatment is applied to women exclusively; Colonel Jebb contending that men should be dealt with in masses, women alone individually. He shows no grounds for this extraordinary anthropological dictum. There can be no doubt that the value of mass treatment is very similar with regard to men and women both, and that the training of both sexes must principally depend upon the close application of a system to the individual character. In the case of women, however, there is rather a considerable difficulty. Their numbers are not so great amongst the convicted classes, and it generally proves that their characters are more irregular, while there is much greater difficulty in restoring them to regular life, partly on account of the severer retribution which attends the fall of woman. Thus an intermediate stage is applied by any official machinery with much greater difficulty, while there is not the same large demand for it. On the contrary, it has been found in Ireland that a charitable apparatus, the agency of certain charitable associations, has been sufficient for the purpose and the most suitable; and this is very intelligible when we remember how much women are governed by feeling, and how good a medium such associations are for the application of feeling to the case. The system employed in Ireland, however, with regard to men, whose numbers and condition demand the whole strength that the State can bring to bear upon the subject, began with Captain Crofton and his associates in the Irish department, in 1855 or before, when they endeavoured to adopt the process of individualising as the basis of the reformatory system. Colonel Jebb's fourth conclusion is evidently calculated to create the impression that if he does adopt the Irish example it is only because Ireland has adopted his example, but he will not be suffered to carry off that impression long.

The fifth conclusion assumes that the best plan of carrying out the intermediate training for men would be, not by separate prisons, but by "some special information or instruction," &c.—terms sufficiently vague. He assumes that the Irish system would not succeed in England, because a gang of men have been employed at Vern Hill on the fortifications, at some distance from Portland Prison; and he thinks that if the Irish system were introduced amongst them, it might make them more zealous at their work, but might give occasion to some disorder. For within the Portland Prison associated rooms have been tried—rooms in which the prisoners are allowed to meet for meals, for reading together, and for conversation in the evenings, with such serious detriment to their morals,

that the chaplains have begged the discontinuance of the experiment. Colonel Jebb imagines that these cases amount to something like an experiment of the Irish system in England: we will not insult the understanding of the reader by showing how puerile is such a supposition. Evidently his idea of "some special information or instruction," consists of a little schoolmaster tutoring—a sort of lay preaching—a writing-lesson style of treatment for the men some months before they are finally discharged from prison; and again we will not insult the reader by exposing the puerility of that notion. The Irish system has been barely three years in operation; since January, 1856, 1327 prisoners have been discharged from the intermediate prisons, 511 unconditionally, 816 on licence. Of the 816, 30 have been re-convicted. Colonel Jebb assumes that 30 per cent. will relapse, but in Ireland we find on practical experience that only 4 per cent. do so. Of the same number, 45 have had their licences revoked—have been recalled to prison for relapsing into bad courses, drinking, keeping evil company, failing to report themselves, &c. The information on these subjects is positive and specific. Of the 511 discharged from the intermediate prisons unconditionally, 5 have been re-convicted—not one per cent. It is needless to contrast this practical experience in Ireland with Colonel Jebb's unfounded and unargumentative assumptions.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTORS.

THE sense of responsibility in directors of companies, which immunity had lulled to sleep, has of late been rudely roused. Following at no long interval the punishment inflicted on the directors of the Royal British Bank, in consequence of a criminal indictment, a civil action has now decided that the directors of such institutions are responsible in their own fortunes for the losses to others their misrepresentations may cause. The action, too, of Smith against Dixon, decided at Liverpool, is understood to be only one of several actions already begun, while it is likely to encourage sufferers to bring such actions wherever they have a prospect of making wealthy directors pay for losses occasioned by their easy negligence or acquiescence in fraud. In all such cases, whether the common law or the statute law speak, it is quite in conformity with the moral feelings of the public, outraged for a length of time by the impunity enjoyed by great offences, while trifling and boyish freaks bring many youths to gaol and ruin them for life. Such decisions give almost universal satisfaction. They strengthen the sense of responsibility in all, and confirm the almost wavering morality of the public.

For directors of joint-stock companies, including banks and railways, they establish a responsibility not hitherto felt; and must awaken in all the dormant sense of duty, encourage exertions to fulfil its dictates, increase vigilance, and give confidence to honesty. They will be extremely beneficial to mercantile men, who, looking more to the decisions of tribunals than the inevitable consequences of conduct, are too apt to conclude that nothing is wrong which the former do not condemn; and are supposed just now, we believe without reason, to be more lax in their dealings than other classes. They belong to the new growth of society; as they acquire wealth they share the power of the older classes, and excite at once envy and misapprehension. No classes, however, are more dependent than they are for success on their own conduct. They offer their services in the open market; they are exposed to unlimited competition; the material commodities they deal in are always and generally speedily brought to the test of use or consumption; and frauds by them are, as the rule, sure to be detected. They can only succeed by well serving others. If they lost the Chinese market for calico, as is said, by supplying it with inferior articles, as they at one time lost the market for woollen cloths in the United States by the same negligence, they were the first and the greatest sufferers by their own wrong-doing. Those whose services have reference to supernatural punishments or promises, cannot, if fraudulent or erroneous, be found out this side the grave. The dealers, too, in legal niceties are legal necessities, who dictate their own terms and impose their own views on other men. Statesmen, too, settle at once what they shall do, and how they shall be paid for it; but the mercantile classes bargain fairly for what they receive, and obtain only what others award them in the open market. For them deceit must end in discomfiture.

They no more particularly need the verdicts of tribunals to form their morality than other classes; but as they look much to them, we rejoice that these are now expressed in strong and unmistakable language, and enforce a rigid responsibility. Could some other classes be made equally responsible, the careless concoctors of foolish political schemes which harass and plunder society, to no end but self-glorification, would not enjoy continual immunity, nor even be honoured as public benefactors.

These decisions and the pending actions seem likely to have a very important influence over the formation of joint-stock companies. Gentlemen of property and character will be very shy of lending themselves to new schemes which may deprive them of their fortunes or shut them up for a few months in the House of Correction. If the law will enforce the responsibility of the servants of such companies, it will no longer spare those who suffer their name and station to be used for purposes that may be fraudulent. Gentlemen will be obliged to be very watchful and very cautious whom they trust. We pointed out a short time ago that the success of our joint-stock banks was in a great measure due to each of them being placed under the control of one directing and skilful man. In France companies have generally succeeded by the great power which has been legally placed in the hands of the *gérant*; but now even in France they excite mistrust from repeated failures. In general, companies cannot be made to succeed by any other means than by entrusting the management to some one skilful person. If, therefore, gentlemen should become shy in implicitly trusting any one, as it seems likely they will be as long as dishonesty continues prevalent, joint-stock companies will not be so readily formed as they have been. Some enterprises can only be carried on by means of such companies, and from necessity they will be formed; but they will be modelled by the necessity which calls them into existence; and we are not likely to have, in spite of the expected influence of some modern enactments, companies formed hereafter by hundreds to carry on every species of industry. The elevation of the labouring multitude by becoming shareholders in such companies, which is expected by some of our wisest philanthropists, who have, therefore, promoted them, is, we are afraid, not likely to be realised. It can only be the growth of time, not of contrivance.

We now seem to have come practically, after thirty years' experience of the effects of the zealous legislation of 1826 in favour of joint-stock companies and against private bankers, to the conclusion that the principle of that legislation was erroneous. The individual responsibility the Legislature then pronounced to be insufficient we find ourselves now obliged to enforce as the best guarantee for correct action. Individuality *is* society is always preserved, and is natural and unavoidable. Individual responsibility to society is, consequently, the great law of moral life. On this alone we must rely for success in trade as well as for honesty and honour in professions. For individuals, joint-stock companies legally formed are bad substitutes; they can only be intelligently conducted by individuals, and only be made responsible through them. We cannot get rid of individual responsibility, which belongs to shareholders as well as directors, and would still inhere in each one of the labouring multitude, though they carried on industrial occupations by joint-stock companies. As these decisions may affect the formation of joint-stock companies hereafter, their influence will probably be very great, and it may reduce all the legislation on this subject, which has of late excited so much interest, to a minimum of importance.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

THE proceedings at Guildhall have not, as many conceive, exposed a new, but uncovered an old, phase in the mysteries of picture-dealing. The brood of knowing picture-selling Barneses is a numerous one, and has existed for centuries; and the family of rich and credulous picture-buying Peters is by no means confined to the metropolis, and boasts an equal antiquity. Flats and sharps will always flourish side by side in a civilised community so long as Mammon is the "one thing needful," and as long as one portion of humanity is born with empty, another with full pockets, so long will human ingenuity be exercised in devising ingenious modes of effecting a change in the position of the breeds, or, as Lord Brougham might possibly phrase it, making their relations somewhat

"equipollent." We do not concur in the view taken by some journals, which aim at smartness rather than fairness, that the rich man who buys sham original pictures is a fool and a dolt, and being a fool and a dolt, that he is the proper prey of the knave. It is fortunate for pictorial art—a luxury born of superfluous wealth—that the rich trader or the well-acred gentleman is disposed to create an outlet for his superabundant cash by the formation of a picture-gallery. If he discover, after having expended thousands in adorning his residence with pictures, that he has been cheated by the dealer—that spurious daubs have been palmed upon him for originals—surely he is not fairly open to censure or abuse any more than any ordinary mortal would be who had been imposed upon by a forged bank-note or a Bristol diamond. The knowledge of pictures is a special acquirement; it can only be possessed by a painter, or by a dealer who has served his apprenticeship to the trade. To common-place persons the difference between a well-executed copy and an original is a sealed book—the distinction between a work of high art and a work of common merit, a mystery. Buyers of pictures for their own private delectation must, in a great measure, depend on the judgment and truthfulness of others, and, if a naked fraud is practised upon them, instead of being held up to ridicule in the public press, and a verdict of "served him right" snapped from the public, they ought to have the same redress and sympathy which the law affords in all other cases of imposition.

It appears that Mr. Peter laid out somewhere about 16,000*l.* with these Barneses—a tolerably handsome sum—and we suspect, had the pictures really been what they were represented to be, not very far short of their market value. The price of pictures, however, is purely arbitrary. A painter may thankfully receive 50*l.* for a picture, when not in fashion, which may fetch 500*l.* or 1000*l.* when in fashion. An old master may be neglected and go for an old song at one period, at another his works may be sought after eagerly by collectors and fetch fabulous prices. The same master may again fall into neglect, and his pictures may be again only saleable for an old song. We have said thus much because we think that Mr. Peter has been unfairly used by a portion of the press in the Guildhall business. But we do not desire to comment on the case at the police-court, but to draw attention to some facts connected with the business of picture-dealing.

We set out broadly with stating that for years past there have been manufactories of modern old pictures and original copies constantly at work. Italy is the principal seat of this manufacture; the staple articles of export to the Continent are spurious antiques and copies of old masters. The monopoly has not been confined to Italy. We have added this kind of skilled labour to our catalogue of profitable industries. Among dealers there would be no difficulty in procuring the addresses of half a dozen artists, English and foreign, whose sole occupation is to make copies of old and modern pictures by established reputations, such copies being ordered for the galleries of certain well-known "duffing" dealers and the rooms of certain well-known "duffing" auctioneers. It is through these agencies that the mansions and picture-galleries of our gentry become stuffed with what the owners fondly imagine are first-class originals, and which they have paid for as such.

It is time that the picture-buying public should be advised that there is a gang of picture-dealers known as "duffers," whose whereabouts is sometimes in Regent-street, sometimes in neighbouring streets, sometimes in the City, all well supplied with sham originals, which they try by every possible scheme to get into the hands of some kindred Peter with more wealth than wisdom. A *bona fide* purchaser cannot enter one of these auction rooms but he is marked at once and victimised. The seeming bidders are all confederated with the mock auctioneer, and if a sale is effected, they receive a percentage on condition of not "splitting" on the swindle. The unwary buyer is not even permitted to escape with the first loss. He is watched home, and then regularly beset by the gang. The same thing occurs if he visits one of the galleries of the "duffing" dealer. He is watched to his residence, besieged with visits, and bargains of warranted originals pressed upon him. The number of such victims is something astonishing, and the vast sums they have been swindled out of would appear fabulous if mentioned. One case has come to our notice—that of a rich sugar-broker—where a sum not

very much less than 50,000*l.* was paid for forged pictures that would be dear at 10,000*l.* Another is of more recent date. An artist, Mr. A., was invited to view the newly-formed picture-gallery of a rich millowner in the north. The courteous proprietor pointed out to his notice a warranted original "Landseer." The artist quietly remarked, "Landseer's original is in the Sutherland collection." A second warranted original Linnell was shown. "That is not a Linnell," replied Mr. A.; "the name of the painter is to be found in the corner." This was found to be the fact. "Then," said the mortified collector to his visitor, to whose person he was a stranger, "here is a genuine picture by A—." "I never put a brush on the canvas," was the reply.

The system, we trust, is now thoroughly blown, and will be possibly extinguished. Those who are in pursuit of justice are on the right trail. Some half-dozen of the most notorious of the picture "duffers" are likely to take their place side by side with the Barneses. This prosecution is but the preliminary to several others, the beginning of a series. We trust the matter will be well followed up. It will purify the atmosphere of the picture trade. It will serve the interests of the respectable dealers—there are many of the highest honour, judgment, and respectability—and it will benefit art and artists by rendering the rich patrons of art less suspicious of being defrauded in their generous outlays.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The English newspaper, the *Leader*, was seized on Sunday at the Paris post-office.—*Paris Correspondents.*

THE above notice appeared in the majority of our daily contemporaries on Tuesday last.

We are not surprised that the frankness of our commentary on the recent speech of M. Persigny should have been distasteful to the French political police. Neither is it for us to complain of the means summarily resorted to for suppressing the utterance of sentiments like ours within the confines of the empire. M. Persigny tells us that interference with the press and other measures of an exceptional kind are justified by the sense of self-conservation. The *status quo*, though blessed and brilliant beyond all compare, could not be secure against domestic agitation were all men permitted in France, as in England and America, to write and read every one what seemeth good in his own eyes. The Paris journals have consequently not been permitted to discuss in detail the pregnant topics of the ex-ambassador's address to his department; and THE LEADER being almost the only English journal that on Saturday last undertook to analyse its statements and to expose its fallacies respecting the alliance between the countries, was seized by the functionaries of the post-office at the frontier. Conscious as we are of the utter absence on our part of any desire to weaken or undermine the existing Government of France, we can only view the apprehension thus manifested as an evidence of bureaucratic palpitation which would be ludicrous were it not lamentable. But fear proverbially wears magnifying glasses, and suspicion sees awry. Where silence is the rule, and the spirit is ill at ease within itself, the hastily caught and half understood accents of remonstrance, however calm, or rebuke however mild, cause perturbation and alarm. It is said that a system of telegraphic communication has been organised here, by which the political police on the other side of the Channel are advertised of everything which appears in any English newspaper of influence, reflecting on the conduct of the imperial Government, within an hour after its publication; and that by this means its circulation within the confines of the empire is easily prevented. What a confession of inherent weakness and self-distrust is here!

For us, meanwhile, the path of honour and of duty is too plain to be mistaken. We are not responsible for the blindness of those who keep the prison doors of thought inexorably barred upon a great and generous people. Of that people we have nothing to say that is not consistent with kindness and respect. With the peevish criticisms like those of Mr. Roebuck on the costume of fishermen, or with ill-natured and ignorant boasts like those of Mr. Lindsay regarding the comparative longevity of a French and an English line-of-battle ship engaged in mortal combat, we have no sympathy whatever. We have blushed as we perused the eloquent and manly reproof administered to gasconades of this description by a writer

in the *Journal des Débats*, who truly asks, Could English representatives find nothing better to say of what they saw at Cherbourg, nothing more worthy of the just pride of England in her maritime pre-eminence, or more worthy of the rival with whom they profess to desire peace, but whose rumoured preparations against the contingency of war they came uninvited to see? Had we the power, we would not suffer a syllable to be written or spoken on this side of the water calculated to wound national susceptibility on the other. But far less would we tolerate a double-faced system on the part of our Government, whereby, while officially professing confidence and amity, a *mitraille* of insupportable aspersion and abuse was kept up in semi-official pamphlets, speeches, letters, and journals against—not a neighbouring Government, but a neighbouring nation. It is because we find Louis Napoleon carrying on this double game of fair speech in the *salon* and bitter recrimination in the *brochure* and the barrack-room, that we are constrained to distinguish between his personal loyalty to peace, and that of the country he governs. And it was because we found in the highly artificial language of Count Persigny specious protestations of inoffensive emulation with England, while we remembered but too vividly the bullying tone of this very same man when the Conspiracy Bill was pending, six short months ago, that we took the liberty of hinting that we hoped and believed the alliance of the two nations rested on something far more solid than the diplomatic accord of Downing-street and the Tuileries.

Two additional voices have made their accents heard in France since that of M. Persigny. The one is that of Count Morny, who equally claims to know and to be privileged to speak the mind of his imperial master. The tone of his address sounds very like as if he were obeying a contrary signal, or if not, as though he felt it necessary to say something different, were it only to show the anti-English section, of which he is perhaps the head, were not silenced by the oracular utterances of M. Persigny. More genuine, more generous, and we will add more truly eloquent is the speech just delivered by M. Michel Chevalier, the eminent political economist and head of the Free-trade party among our neighbours. Regardless of the equivocations and *arrière-pensées* of courtiers and diplomats, M. Chevalier assumes as undoubted the assurances of peaceful views on the part of the Bonapartist régime. In his view no other view is defensible, or worthy of the name of statesmanship. Far from thinking national feelings so hostile as that it will require infinite care on the part of the governments to prevent a blaze, he proclaims aloud that the popular sense is daily becoming clearer and stronger, that the true interest of both countries is identical; and consequently that it will every day be a more hazardous and more hateful policy to engage us again in deadly strife. Time was when no French orator would have deemed it prudent to allude in terms so magnanimous to the naval victory of La Hogue, which annihilated for a season the maritime power of France. Yet not only has this wise, gifted publicist alluded to such historic recollections without offence, but amid vehement and unanimous applause, because he contrives skillfully to make the disaster of former days a text from which to preach against the madness and criminality of those who would renew international quarrel for sake of envy or vain-glory. It is consolatory to observe that the *Sicéle*—the organ of the more sober and reasonable republicans—concurs substantially in the views expressed by the *Débats*—the organ of the Orleanists—on the subject of the alliance. Thus we have the candid avowal of three important sections earnestly recommending the Emperor to keep his word, and literally to adhere to what he has so often theatrically promised. A calculator so cool will not neglect such items in forming his secret estimate of good and evil to himself and his dynasty; and, after all, it may come to pass that he will adhere to the policy of peace with us *although* he says he will.

YACHTS.—Very few have any idea of the number and tonnage of yachts in the ports of the United Kingdom. If we examine the *Universal Yacht List* for the present year, we find that there are about 1200 yachts registered as belonging to the different yacht clubs, comprising vessels ranged from five or six up to 300 to 500 tons. The aggregate tonnage may be taken at 33,000 tons. Out of the 1200 craft standing on the books of the different yacht clubs, there are about seventy exceeding 100 tons. There are twenty-two different yacht clubs, the chief station being Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

THE MUTINIES IN OUDH.

An Account of the Mutinies in Oudh, and of the Siege of the Lucknow Residency; with some Observations on the Condition of the Province of Oudh, and on the Causes of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army. By Martin Richard Gubbins, of the Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner for Oudh. Richard Bentley.

ON the causes of the mutiny and the condition of Oudh generally we may look for no better informed writer than Mr. Gubbins, who entered the province on its annexation as a member of the British Commission, and was for fourteen months previous to the outbreak in daily communication with all classes of natives, making during 1856-57 an official tour through the jurisdiction to review, and where necessary revise, the summary settlement of the land revenue. As manager of the intelligence department under Sir Henry Lawrence and his successor Brigadier-General Inglis, during the investment of the Residency by the mutineers, he was as perfectly informed as could be any one under the circumstances of all that transpired without the walls during that period of unparalleled anxiety and suffering; and as joint defender, with military officers, of a prominent post during the siege, and member of the council of war, he was evidently one of those best qualified to record the fluctuating fortunes, hopes, and fears of the whole beleaguered community as well as those of his own proper garrison. There may doubtless be some carping objections to the prominence given by the author to all transactions at "Gubbins's garrison," but no kindly reader will fail to sympathise with the civilian who after a long Oriental residence found physical and mental "stuff" in him to alternate with such dashing avidity the use of pen and sword, or with his proper pride, who after struggling shoulder to shoulder with trained warriors like Forbes, Hawes, Aphorh, Banks, and Fulton, still lives to fight his battle o'er again in happy consciousness that though a few pillars mark the wasted sight of his Lucknow home, his heart's treasure was, in the fulness of time, delivered safely, not merely from the peril of the crashing shot and bursting shell, but from the more dreadful fate that sad experience told him might wait upon capitulation. They must indeed be poor in spirit who would protest against the reflection on the commissioner's page of the proper pride wherewith he must review his own share in that glorious transaction.

At the beginning of May, 1857, the condition of Oudh (for such is Mr. Gubbins's orthography) seemed tranquil, but it was known to the high officials that even deeper disaffection prevailed among the Sepoys than had been made manifest; and Sir H. Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner, applied himself to concentrate the military resources of his command, which were distributed in a careless and unsentient manner. He was scarcely in time, for, on the 7th of May, mutiny burst out in Lucknow on the refusal of a part of the 7th Oudh Irregular Infantry to use the cartridges served out to them. On the 14th, news was received of the seizure of the Delhi treasury and magazine, and after some hesitation Captain Fletcher Hayes and Mr. Gubbins persuaded Sir Henry Lawrence to take measures to protect the Lucknow Residency, its inhabitants, and its treasury.

The only European infantry at the station, the 32nd, was so disposed, partly in the Residency, as to be available, which it had not been previously. Our author, who seems, in the first instance, to have foreseen and prepared himself for the worst, began to fortify his own house, somewhat to the amusement of his more confiding neighbours; while the Chief Commissioner gave orders for the repair of the military position of the Muchee Bhowan, which, being too far from the centre of operations to be maintainable by the slender garrison, had subsequently to be abandoned.

On the 20th of May, Sir Henry was invested with the military command of Oudh. Within a few days the first act of the tragedy at Cawnpore took place; and on the 25th, after unmistakable signs of approaching trouble, the ladies of the Lucknow garrison were ordered into the Residency. The Chief Commissioner leant towards conciliation and small demonstrations. It was too

late. So, about the end of May, defensive works were commenced, and treasure collected where possible from the outlying districts. On the 31st of May the mutinous Sepoys in garrison were still undisarmed, though most of them had actually revolted, burnt the military cantonments, and were in march for Delhi. Mr. Gubbins, indeed, fully establishes—though he does so without trace of ill feeling towards the departed—that the conduct of Sir Henry Lawrence was vacillating and pernicious in the extreme, and leaves no other inference open to us than that, had it timely been otherwise, much subsequent loss, suffering, and bloodshed at Lucknow might have been averted. The disarmament of the 7th Light Cavalry and of the 9th O. I. Infantry only took place on the 9th and 11th of June. On the 12th, the 3rd Military Police deserted in a body to Nana Sahib, and only on the 18th were defensive operations commenced in earnest, under Captains Fulton and Anderson. Mr. Gubbins's account of these is as luminous as if drawn up by a professional engineer, and in our poor judgment his narrative of all that transpired within the scope of his observation during the siege of the position by the rebels will bear comparison, in point of style and precision, with many stirring passages of the historian Napier, while in painful interest it far surpasses any tales of wars both parties to which have been civilised enough to temper the horrors of strife with occasional amenities of civilisation.

The strategical details are varied by interesting references to the writer's other pursuits and duties. He had to dole out such portions of salary to the officials as were necessary to their sustenance, when brandy was worth from 1*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* a bottle, beer and sherry 12*s.* a bottle, cigars 2*s.* each, flannel shirts 3*l.* 12*s.* each, a tin of soup 2*l.* 5*s.*, and a canister of gunpowder 1*l.* 12*s.* He was concerned in the maintenance, as long as that was practicable, of public credit. When it was impossible to make advances to native bankers on Government bills, he purchased 20,000*l.* worth for Sir Henry Lawrence at 75 per cent., which, at a later period, he might have had at 25 per cent. As intelligencer-general, he received the passionate calls for aid from the Cawnpore garrison, and the sad refusals of those to whom he had himself appealed for it. A visit of his most faithful letter-carrier, Ungud, is thus described:—

Nor could any picture be more characteristic of the siege he presented than one which should represent Ungud just after one of his midnight entrances, recounting to our eagerly listening ears the events which he had witnessed. The low room on the ground floor, with a single light carefully screened on the outer side, lest it should attract the bullets of the enemy; the anxious faces of the men who crowded round and listened with breathless attention to question and answer; the exclamation of joy as pieces of good tidings were given out, and laughter at some of Ungud's jests upon the enemy. More retired would be shown the indistinct forms of the women in their night attire, who had been attracted from their rooms in hopes of catching early some part of the good news which had come in. The animated and intelligent face of our messenger, as he assured us of the near approach of help, occupies the foreground. All these together form a scene which must live, as long as life remains, in the memory of us all.

The mutinous army closed in upon Lucknow on the 29th of June. A reconnaissance in force was attempted and failed lamentably, with the loss of an 8-inch howitzer. Next day the Residency was invested, and the outlying positions on the south-west side of the place were abandoned. For two rupees a night, instead of the usual wages, an eighth of a rupee, natives were procured to build outworks, and strengthen the positions selected for defence—Gubbins's post among others—under a severe fire. While Lieutenants Hutchinson, of the Engineers, and Charlton, of the 32nd, with eight European soldiers, who were allotted to the commissioner's little garrison, directed the civilians and natives, the ladies of Gubbins's family, and the strangers whom his hospitality had made welcome, watched, nursed, and supplied refreshments. There were at this time 927 Europeans and 765 natives in the place, of whom 350 of the former (including 41 military and 2 civil officers, and 1 assistant chaplain) and 133 of the latter were killed during the siege. Of the natives, 230 deserted; and there were found by General Havelock, at the first relief, 577 Europeans and 402 natives.

On the 2nd of July, Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded by a fragment of a shell. The author was summoned to his death-bed, and thus describes the scene:—

It has never fallen to my lot to witness such a scene of sorrow. While we were clustered round Sir Henry's bed, the enemy were pouring a heavy musketry fire upon the place; and bullets were striking the outside of the pillars of the verandah in which we were collected. Sir Henry's attenuated frame, and the severe nature of the injury, at once decided the medical men not to attempt amputation; but it was necessary to stay the bleeding by applying the tourniquet, and the agony which this caused was fearful to behold. It was impossible to avoid sobbing like a child. Sir Henry alluded to his having nominated Major Banks to be his successor; and then earnestly pointed out the worthlessness of all human distinction, recommending all to fix their thoughts on a better world. He referred to his own success in life, and asked what was it worth then? He enjoined on us particularly to be careful of our ammunition, and often repeated—"Save the ladies." He afterwards continued in much suffering, and lingered until the morning of the 4th, when he expired.

Upon his death-bed Sir Henry referred to the disaster at Chinhat, and said that he had acted against his own judgment, from the fear of man. I have often inquired, but I have never learnt the name of any one who had counselled the step, which resulted in so severe a calamity.

Thus passed from among us as noble a spirit as ever animated human clay. Unselfish, kind, frank, and affectionate, Sir Henry Lawrence possessed the art of attaching those with whom he came in contact. He was particularly beloved by the natives, and with good reason, for few Europeans treated them with more kindly consideration, and none made more just allowance for those weak points in which they differ from Europeans.

July was an awful month. Day by day shell and musket ball thinned the ranks of the party: fever, dysentery, and bad air swept off ladies, and especially children. Major Banks, whom Sir Henry had appointed his civil successor, was shot; and the military commandant objecting to the office being filled up, the civil authority was at an end, and Mr. Gubbins, on whom the post would, in common course, have devolved, remained a combatant only. The enemy were mining round the Residency in every direction, and an active subterranean warfare was added to the labours of the besieged. Her Majesty's 32nd, too—will it be believed—were still armed with indifferent percussion muskets, while the revolted Sepoys made excellent practice with first-rate rifles. At the beginning of August the defence was becoming monotonous. Still the besiegers faltered not; though, thanks to the heroism of the garrison, they made slow progress. But on the 15th of August the faithful Ungud brought word that Havelock was on the road. Colonel Tytler's letter to Gubbins, in which this information was conveyed, caused sad uneasiness to all. It spoke of a weak relieving force, and proposed to the Lucknow garrison to cut its way out, a thing clearly impossible with 120 sick and wounded, 220 women, 230 children, 30 pieces of artillery, and 230,000*l.* of treasure.

"In consequence of the news received," was Brigadier Inglis's answer to Havelock, "I shall soon put the force on half rations unless I hear from you. Our provisions will last us then till about the 10th of September. If you hope to save this force no time must be lost. . . . The enemy are within a few yards of our defences. . . . Their 18-pounders are within 150 yards, and we cannot reply to them. My strength now in Europeans is 350, and about 300 natives. The men are dreadfully harassed, and many are without shelter."

Mr. Gubbins thought much more hopefully of the commissariat than the military department, and so far objected to this despatch, as calculated unduly to precipitate attempts for their relief. But he was overruled, and Havelock's answer to the above communication—for the pleasure, indeed, of extracting which we have alluded to the episode—arrived as follows on the 29th of August:—

My dear Colonel,—I have your letter of the 16th instant. I can only say, do not negotiate, but rather perish sword in hand. Sir Colin Campbell, who came out at a day's notice to command, upon the news arriving of General Anson's death, promises me fresh troops, and you will be my first care. The reinforcements may reach me in from twenty to twenty-five days, and I will prepare everything for a march on Lucknow. Yours very sincerely, H. HAVELOCK, Br.-Gen.—To Colonel Inglis, H.M. 32nd Regiment.

The dilapidation of all the posts proceeded rapidly under the enemy's fire. The guard-houses and Cawnpore battery were in ruins, the judicial garrison-house untenable, the Residency a mere sieve, and Gubbins's house, for some reason or other, the object of a concentrated fire under which it crumbled. This state of things, accompanied by the daily loss of precious lives, daily desertions of natives, and alarms of treason, went on until Ungud brought word, on the 22nd of September,

that Havelock had neither failed them nor miscalculated, and that his forces were at hand. This the sound of field artillery at no great distance seemed to corroborate. The enemy soon began to evacuate his position; hurling a fearful farewell hurricane of shot and shell into the Residency, he melted away at last across the river, and was succeeded by the relieving forces. "It is impossible," says the Commissioner, "to describe the scene within the entrenchments that evening"—and we believe him. But every reader of this spirit-stirring narrative can picture for himself the sensations of the worn-out garrison and the no less harassed relief, and to admire the good taste of the historian who has not robbed imagination of her privilege.

The second period of the siege, termed by General Havelock "the blockade," now commenced. Having left their stores outside at Alumbagh, and having with them no means of transport, that officer and General Detram had no means whatever of carrying off the relieved force in face of the enemy, through whom they had just now with such difficulty cut their own way. They remained therefore within the walls to share the provisions and the dangers of the old garrison in a far more extended position. This, as is now well known, they did until finally all got clear away, on the second relief by Sir Colin Campbell. During this epoch Gubbins's post was one of less prominence and danger. The author had therefore time for civil pursuits, and among others superintended the erection of a telegraph between the Residency and the Alumbagh, which isolated post was sustaining a siege of its own. At the end of October Sir C. Campbell's advance was a matter of certainty, on the 12th of November he was at the Alumbagh, and such was the tenacity of the mutinous army that he did not perfect his communications with the Residency till the 17th, when he ordered its immediate evacuation. On the 19th this commenced, and on the 22nd the relieving force, of 4550 men, carried off the remnant of the garrison in the face of 50,000 enemies. Sir Colin Campbell, who could neither bring himself to storm the Royal Palace, where also all was ready for an evacuation, nor to continue the occupation of the Residency, took the proud little band, who we can well imagine were hardly grateful at the moment, in his train to the Alumbagh, and within a week relievers and relieved were rejoicing and mourning together at that well of bitterness—Cawnpore.

We have been led into the foregoing lengthy, though sadly meagre, analysis of Mr. Gubbins's military chronicle, for the simple reason that it deserved no less at the hands of a conscientious reviewer; but there is yet in his pages abundant store of very interesting and important material for consideration, to which we must, however briefly, allude.

Chapters IV., V., and VI. of the work are devoted to an elaborate consideration of the causes of the mutiny which, the rule of the India Company being now ended, must henceforth more—not, as some would say, less—than ever be a subject for reflection for all who take any interest in the extension of our power, our trade, and civilisation generally. Mr. Gubbins's Memoir, which contains, we apprehend, the substance of an "opinion" prepared by him for Mr. Colvin, then Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, is entitled to the more weight that it met with the approval of Sir Henry Lawrence, who had himself contributed papers on the condition of the Bengal Native Army to the *Calcutta Review*.

The following (says the author) embrace all the causes that have been adduced, so far as I have heard or read, to account for this wide-spread and unlooked-for mutiny:

1. It has been attributed to Russian intrigue.
2. To a long-matured conspiracy on the part of the Mahomedans.
3. It has been viewed by others as a national revolt.
4. Not a few attribute the mutinies to the British annexation of the Province of Oudh.
5. Some regard it to be a religious outbreak of the soldiery, aroused by our interference with their prejudices and religion, in which the people sympathised.
- Lastly, it is regarded by others as chiefly attributable to the absence of a sufficient European force; to the condition and management of the Bengal army having been unsound and bad; and to the Sepoy having been too much freed from the bonds of discipline, and having become discontented.

The first three of these causes Mr. Gubbins shows to be clearly insufficient, and nearly without foundation. To the relation of the fourth to the result his very intimate connexion, as a civilian of high standing, with the annexation seems to have blinded

him, and he dismisses it with arguments which, in our opinion, should have led him to combine it with the fifth and sixth alleged causes, which he believes solely to have originated and stimulated the revolt.

Alarm on the subject of caste and religion, had long previously been growing in the native mind. In the April before the mutiny, the surgeon of the 48th Native Infantry had so deeply irritated the Sepoys by applying to his mouth a regimental medicine bottle, thus violating their caste, that his colonel felt obliged to destroy the desecrated flask, and publicly to rebuke the offender, whose house and property were a few nights after burnt over his head. Government, it was extensively believed, had sent cargoes of bone-dust up the country for admixture with flour and sweetmeats, so that all who ate of it might lose their caste. Others believed in the intention of the Europeans to import Crimean widows wholesale, force them as wives upon the zemindars, and declare the offspring of such matches heirs to the various properties of their native fathers, thus supplanting in course of time the Hindoo proprietary. A propitious soil is the native mind for the growth of superstitions, and when information was given to the Sepoys by a low caste labourer in the arsenal that each who had used a rifle cartridge had taken to his lips the fat of bulls and had so lost his caste for ever, can we wonder any longer at the explosion. The greased cartridge affair, in fact, which men long viewed here as a mere pretext, should be regarded somewhat as the "last feather," or the portfire to a charged petard. The native prejudices had for years, we can learn from the Commissioner's luminous pages, been outraged, not soothed, by the well-intentioned educational measures which went, it must be confessed, to a marvellous length. Contributions were levied upon villages for the purpose. Criminals actually, in default of voluntary scholars, were educated in astronomy and the arts, as well as in elementary knowledge, and when proficient were sent from gaol to gaol as professors! Missionary enterprise, again, was favoured here and there to an extravagant extent, and sometimes, since 1850, forced upon the people by over zealous propagandists, in a far too fervent manner. The Legislature, again, had legalised the marriage of Hindoo widows, confirmed converts in their inheritances, in defiance of the native traditional law, and was threatening the institution of polygamy. The organisation of the Bengal army offered ample scope for the development of discontent soon sown. Our Bengal Sepoys were nearly all Oudh men of a few of the highest castes, and drawn from the same families. Consanguinity bound them to one another no less than fanaticism. Discipline had of late years been relaxed. The lash had been abolished under Lord William Bentinck, and, in the words of an old native officer, "the army ceased to fear." Centralisation of command at head-quarters, which though well enough in countries blessed with telegraph and penny-post, is an absurdity in the vast territory of British India, had reduced commandants to the rank of cyphers. Deprived of power and responsibility, many of them, as might be expected, had drifted into indifference.

The extension of the limits within which the native soldier was formerly compelled to serve by the articles of his enlistment, was another ground for discontent. While service beyond the world of his ideas was paid for by double batta, he was soothed and consoled for the violence done to his intense *religio loci*, but when service in China, Burmah, and Java were made part of India for the purposes of those articles, and foreign service pay ceased from him, he murmured for his antique shrines and holy rivers. The option of invaliding upon pension after fifteen years' service was practically withdrawn from men not actually disabled, and their compulsion, under Lord Hardinge's Government, to remain by the colours as camp servants was another grievance which we can imagine to have nearly touched the home-sick Bengalee Sepoy. But the diminished interest of the European officer in the welfare and progress of his men must, if proven, be admitted as a yet more obvious cause of disorganisation. "I have long," says Gubbins, "noted the improper distance which separates the young British subalterns from the grey-beard subahdar or the young Sepoy of his company. I have often remonstrated with my young military friends on the subject. 'How can you expect devotion in the field,' I have asked, 'when you are a stranger to your men in cantonment?'" Unless the European officer take pains to make himself readily accessible to the people he can but

hear with the ears and see with the eyes of the native sub-officials, and when these are venal, as they always are, they will put to usance the power and the influence thus thoughtlessly deputed to them, and the middle man so placed must each day inevitably become a greater scourge to those below and a more necessary evil to an indolent superior. It is the modern system of withdrawing a large number of regimental officers from staff employment that has fostered, if it has not created, this indifference. Men sure of Leadenhall-street influence have found it better worth their while to study for staff appointments than to become thorough regimental officers; and men sure of no advancement have been prone to neglect routine duties in the absence of all prospect of reward for exertion. May it not be so, and tenfold worse than so, in the days yet to come? (To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE PARSEES.

The Parsees: their History, Manners, Customs, and Religion. By Dosabhooy Framjee. Smith, Elder and Co. WHATEVER may be said against the English administration of India, it is something that we have secured the allegiance, the affection, nay, even the devotion, of its wealthiest and most intelligent race. The Parsees, though comparatively few in numbers, are valuable supports to a Government. They are not military, though during the mutinies, they did offer to enlist at Bombay on the proud condition that they should be paid as English soldiers; but their influence is greater than any mere physical strength could give them. The very grounds on which they have clung to us, even in our darkest hours, are equally complimentary to them and to ourselves. When we hear, indeed, a people of merchants, in a country where we have been accused of endeavouring to suppress all native development, coming forward and thanking us for an enlightened and liberal sway under which they have doubled their wealth and their numbers, we may well be eager to accept such a suffrage. The community, too, which, in a land of prejudice and passion, is actuated by such motives, places itself on a very high level. We could easily understand, therefore, why a volume like that before us should be read with eager and general interest.

A book written by a fire-worshipper, a follower of Zoroaster, in the nineteenth century, in English, and published within a hundred yards of the Bank, is in itself a curiosity. Dosabhooy Framjee, however, is a clear and sensible writer, and requires no adventitious circumstances to secure attention. His knowledge of our language is remarkable. In his pages we are never startled by any *naïveté*, nor offended by the slang which foreigners who fancy they know our language frequently employ in order to seem more English than the English themselves. His object is to make the race to which he belongs more popularly known in Europe, where, indeed, he somewhat too modestly supposes its very existence is problematic to many. The historical sketch with which he commences is well done. He does not give more than due importance to legends, however interesting; but tells, in a brief, picturesque manner, how the Parsees, the descendants of the ancient Persians, were oppressed by Mohammedan incursion, and how the majority were forced to adopt the new religion, whilst a faithful few either retreated into Khorassan or retired first to Ormuz in the Persian Gulf, and ultimately to India. The account of their reception at Soujan is singularly interesting and romantic, though rather in tone than in details. The Parsees underwent various vicissitudes in their new country, and were gradually dispersed and trodden down, until at length, when the English became possessed of Bombay, they found their natural protectors.

The numerical strength of the Parsees does not at present exceed one hundred and fifty thousand, including the small remnant left in Persia. They are rapidly increasing, and Dosabhooy Framjee states that this is in consequence of their attending to sanitary rules far more than the other races of India. They are divided into two sects, the Shenroys and the Kudmis, but the ground of difference seems merely to be as to the correct chronological date for the computation of the era of Zeydezdod, the last King of the ancient Persian Monarchy. Equally futile subjects of dispute have led, in other religions, to sanguinary and interminable wars; but the Parsees, though each sect obstinately sticks to its opinion, mingle freely in society, and in every relation in life, without exhibiting anything like the *odium theologicum*.

One most interesting part of the present work

is the account of the private manners of the followers of Zoroaster. The author, perhaps partly out of deference to the public he addresses, makes very light of certain superstitious practices in which his co-religionists indulge, whilst he does not shrink from relating them.

Our fair readers will not be indifferent to the following revelation of domestic life among the fire-worshippers:—

The Parsee women occupy a much more honourable position than either their Hindoo or Mahomedan sisters. The Parsees in general are good and affectionate husbands, and discharge faithfully their duties towards their wives, while the latter are not unconscious of their towards their lords, and hence most families lead a peaceable and very happy life. In a great number of cases the husbands are much influenced by their wives, and considering the present state of education among the latter, it is remarkable that such exceptions ever should exist. Though the Parsee ladies are not seen in society, it is not to be supposed that their life at home is spent in entire seclusion or in female company only, as is the case among the Hindoos and Mahomedans. At home they mix freely in the family, join in the conversation, and take part in other affairs without reserve, while during the day they are engaged in visiting and gossiping among themselves. They also find employment in making dresses for their children, in which they take much interest, also in working in embroidery and Berlin wool, an occupation introduced among them of late years only, but in which they have made considerable progress. The halls of the wealthy contain many exquisite specimens of this art, which constantly attract the admiration of European visitors. The females of the poorer classes are mostly engaged in the kitchen, attending to domestic matters, or in fetching water from the wells, which are generally situated at some distance from the house.

As a race the Parsees are highly social, and they embrace every opportunity of visiting or entertaining their friends and relations. A religious festival or holiday, a birthday or a marriage, are the great occasions for their social enjoyments. As an indication of the increasing intellectual taste of the Parsees, it may be noted that of late English music forms one of the amusements of their evening parties, instead of the ugly and absurd *sautches* of native dancing girls, accompanied by musicians (save the mark!) who are no great masters of their profession, but who grin, nod, and stamp, and make horrible faces in their excitement, with a view to deceive the audience into the belief that they are absorbed in the spirit of their art!

These specimens will give some idea of the nature of this volume, which is full of similar nicely written paragraphs on social phases. We recommend our readers to consult it for themselves, and especially to notice the hearty and unreserved gratitude expressed on many occasions by the writer towards the English in their character of governors of India. Such testimony is invaluable. As might have been expected, the writer speaks harshly of the Mohammedans, to whom his race owes all its disasters, and who are ever ready, on the slightest provocation, to repeat their onslaughts. His plea in favour of the oppressed Parsees of Persia is well worthy of attention, both by the public and the Government.

A JOURNEY DUE NORTH.

A Journey Due North; being a Residence in Russia in the Summer of 1856. By George Augustus Sala. Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

A GREAT number of persons are fully aware that much of the "Journey due North" was originally published in the "Household Words;" but, although in the eyes of its proprietors, contributors, regular subscribers, and their several immediate circles, this serial is one of vast importance, it is, after all, so dispensable an article of literary diet that there are myriads of reading and well-read people who by no chance, or very rarely, dip into its pages. To such especially we can recommend Mr. Sala's book. With it we have lightened the tedium of a journey more strictly due north than that to St. Petersburg; and if we may not uncontradicted proclaim a work highly interesting that will engross the attention of a traveller from Euston station to "Merry Carlisle," we may as well resign the right of private as well as of public judgment.

There is little of the guide-book, hand-book, or special correspondency about Mr. Sala's performance; and so slight is the internal evidence that the author ever penetrated far into the interior of Russia, that we at least are not astounded at the stingless imputation to that effect which he thinks it worth while in his "Envoi" to refute. But the striking features of the ancient and modern capitals of the empire afford material for even a more extensive

portfolio of photogrammata than the present; and we are well content to allow the artist the space of a future volume for the treatment of subjects he has not yet approached.

Russia changes not from year to year—little enough from century to century. There was little, if anything, really new in the roadbook of Mr. W. H. Russell, the handbook of Herr Köhl, or the travels of the Marquis de Custine. Mr. Sala has added little to our deep-rooted impressions about Russia, nor has he pretended to do so; but as a refreshing commentator, he is unapproached by either of the authors we have named. His style is so peculiarly colloquial that his report reminds us, here and there, of that of a travelling expert for the Grand London Lodge of the order of Bohemia sent to investigate the possibility of harmonising Russian institutions with the theories of comfort, civilisation, and progress propagated by that order for the use of all the world. "I can imagine," he says, "no better way of conveying a palpable notion of things I have seen in this strange land than to institute comparisons between things Russian, which my reader will never know, I hope, save through the medium of faithful travellers, and things familiar to us all in London and Paris." And so the reader who finds himself perusing a private and confidential report of the travelling delegate, must not be surprised if, not being one of "us all," he meet with allusions to things both in London and Paris with which he is utterly unfamiliar. If he take the trouble to read, and not to skim, this book, he will find it is one of no common merit; although if he regarded it as a rosary of comicallies only, he might find it even too thick-set, and so inadvertently discard it. To ourselves it appears a series of skeletons for thoughtful essays clad originally in sparkling habiliments to furnish forth, we suppose, the hebdomadal feast of fun for the readers of the Household Words. Mr. Sala's pages dazzle us with suggestive wit, gathered, in the first place, by the countless facets of his own ingenious mind, and thence reflected on to his reader in an easy conversational manner, as if all cue or key were superfluous. The adept being thus gratified by excellent satire, the novice flattered at being left to fill up outlines for himself, and the catechumen astounded into admiration by the traveller's display of world knowledge, what doubt is there that an extended circle of householders will welcome to their hearths the flying words of the modern peripatetic? In days when Englishmen may be tempted to allow philo-Russianism to succeed an equally undignified Russophobia, it may be as well to observe, that with all the author's amiable liberality, all his obvious intention to repay Russian superficial courtesy with English kindness, he can no more hinder legitimate old-fashioned deductions from the premises he furnishes, than he can add to or take from the facts of older travellers. Those who have fixed opinions about Russia, the value of her friendship, and the danger of her enmity, will, after reading Mr. Sala's pages, be of the same opinion still; and those who have not yet *gratté le Russé*, will, if they follow him carefully, hardly miss the *cultis vera*—"le conquisse" underneath.

It may be invidious to pick specimens from such a shower of quotable passages as this book affords. Our author may be indignant at our selection. Our reader may think little of our taste, and undervalue the corpus of the work from the sample shown. But it is an every-day difficulty after all.

The Baltic Steamboat Notes in the opening chapters we thought admirable. The Cronstadt Custom-house seemed better still; but the rapid and clever Panorama of the Quays, and the Nevskoi Prospekt at St. Petersburg, threw all previous passages into the shade. Here the author stepped from mere roadside sketching to the consideration of Russian institutions, socially, morally, and politically; but first of all he alludes as follows to the well-credited instability of the capital:—

Many persons endeavour to explain the badness of the St. Petersburg pavement by the severity of the climate, and the treacherous nature of the soil on which the city is built. The whole place is, it must be confessed, a double-damned Amsterdam; and it has often been with feelings akin to horror that I have peeped into a hole on the magnificent Nevskoi when the workmen were mending the pavement—which they are incessantly occupied in doing in some part of the street during the summer months. At the distance of perhaps two feet from the granite slabs of the footpath or the hexagonal wooden blocks of the roadway, you see the ominous rotting of logs and piles on which the whole city is built, and at a dreadfully short distance from them you see the WATER

—not so muddy, not so slimy, but the real water of the Neva. St. Petersburg has been robbed from the river. Its palaces float rather than stand. The Neva, like a haughty courtesan, bears the splendid sham upon her breast like a scarlet letter, or the costly gift of a lover she hates. She revolted in 1824, she revolted in 1839, she revolted in 1842, and tried to wash the splendid stigma away in floods of passionate tears. She will cast it away from her some day, utterly and for ever. The city is an untenable position now, like Naples. It must go some day by the board. Isaac's Church and Winter Palace, Peter the Great's hut and Alexander's Monolith will be no more heard of, and will return to the mud their father, and the ooze, their mother.

There is something saddening in the author's musings on a Petersburg fête night:—

At midnight you could walk a hundred yards on the Nevskoi without finding a single soul abroad to look at the illuminations: at midnight it was broad daylight. The windows were blind and headless; what distant droschies there may have been made not the thought of a noise on the wooden pavement; and those rows of blinking, flaring grease-pots resting in the earth led you to fancy that you were walking on the roofs of a city of the dead illuminated by corpse candles. Take no lame devil with you though, good student, when you walk these paving-stone house-tops. Bid him unroof, and what will it avail you? There are no genial kitchens beneath, no meat-safes before whose wire-gauze outworks armies of flies sit down in silent, hopeless siege; no cellars sacred to cats and old wine; no dustbins where ravens have their savings banks and invest their little economies secretly. There is nothing beneath but the cold, black ooze of the Neva, which refuses to divulge its secrets, even to devils—even to the worst devil of all, the police.

Very powerful and affecting is the sketch of peasant life and peasant misery given in the tenth chapter. As it cannot be extracted in its entirety we forbear from tampering with it, but will conclude our extracts with a word or two about imperial progresses:—

From Petersburg to Warsaw there is a *chaussée* or road which, by a fiction as beautiful and fantastic as a poem by Mr. Tennyson, is said to be macadamised. It is perpetually being remended at the express command of the emperor. When he travels over it the highway is, I dare say, tolerable, for the autocrat being naturally born to have the best of everything, his subjects have an extraordinary genius for supplying him with the very best, and the very best it is for the time being. When the Czar is coming, rotting rows of cabins change into smiling villages, bare poles into flowering shrubs, rags into velvet gowns, Polyphemus becomes Narcissus; blind men see and lame men walk, so to speak. The Czar can turn anything except his satrap's heels.

We have heard of shams like this within the borders of our own merry England. Great Highland lords and lady proprietors have been known to pass in triumph along fictitious grooves of Boetian happiness cut through wildernesses artificially created to multiply sheep and grouse instead of peasants. In this, and in many other cases, we agree with our author that for the mote observable in Russia, there is in our domestic eye a beam of corresponding and, under circumstances, of more disgraceful magnitude; and we can believe and see how, pondering thus, the envoy of the *Household Words*, the outline of whose fervid sentiment shows clearly through the rich embroidered veil of humorous writing, turned homeward sadder as well as wiser for his "Journey Due North."

HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Health and Disease, their Laws, with Plain Practical Prescriptions for the People. By Benjamin Ridge, M.D., F.R.C.S., &c. Chapman and Hall.

AMONG the numerous works that have appeared in recent years treating popularly of the science of life, there is none that is more attractive in its style and treatment of the subject, or will give more satisfaction to the general reader, than this volume by Dr. Ridge. Almost every man at forty—and every woman at every age—is fond of speculating in physic. It is an uncontrollable propensity like the passion for gambling, or gold-finding, or horse-racing; and volumes of wise saws have been written against it by the regular practitioners. Dr. Ridge acts more wisely; he recognises the irrepressible desire, and endeavours to give it a safe direction. He would teach men something about the laws of life, the functions of their various organs, the disturbances to which they are liable, and he endeavours also to explain in a simple yet striking way the causes which produce the more important ailments that affect mankind. He does not provide us with a book in which all the diseases of the human frame are learnedly scheduled according to the perplexing synopses of the writers of dictionaries; he does not

astonish us with the queer compounds from the Greek which doctors are so fond of, and which are only appropriate so far as they express in an enigma the nature of an equally enigmatical disease; he does not affect the mystery of classification; in fact, in various parts of his work, he pronounces some vigorous sentiments against the "iron bonds" of systems; but he gives us a general survey of the laws of life and health in clear and sensible language, and intersperses his more theoretical disquisitions with various practical remarks on disease and its treatment. Every man—even a professional one—would derive useful information from the perusal of this book, which exhibits considerable originality, both in the independence of thought and the manner of dealing with the subject.

Though Dr. Ridge treats lightly of systems, it must not be thought that he is altogether exempt from the common frailty of framing one of his own. It must however be admitted that his is so simple, that it rather helps than perplexes the reader in the perusal of his work. He distributes all the substances of the body—organic functions and external actions influencing the human system—into three divisions: we have, for example, hard, soft, and fluid substances; acid, alkaline, and neutral secretions, and so forth. This is a compendious method, open, no doubt, to criticism, but very suitable to a popular work.

The merit, however, of this treatise is, that every chapter on science is charged with its practical message; it is the union of the two that makes the book so agreeable to read. It is full of useful hints; for instance, in a chapter on the Senses, the teeth are adverted to, and the author throws out a suggestion with respect to the fitting of artificial teeth, which will be acceptable to thousands of persons who do not need to put them to such good use as a City alderman. He tells us that the principal reason why artificial teeth do not fit well is because they are adapted too soon after the removal of the natural ones. If the reader ask why this should be so, he is answered that the gums shrink, and that therefore a considerable time should be allowed to elapse before the artificial set are fitted. This is a very simple and true explanation, yet it embodies a fact that is almost invariably lost sight of even by dentists, and consequently we do not find one person in a dozen who has well-fitting teeth. Such observations abound in this volume; it is therefore practically useful and worthy of commendation.

THE MAGAZINES.

WE are apprehensive we shall have from time to time to press upon the attention of the monthly caterers for the patronage of the reading public the fact that the Magazines, in some instances, are losing their original character of "light" reading, and acquiring a reputation for "solidity," that may possibly operate on their audiences, making them less numerous, and certainly more select. Whether this will be an advantage, commercially considered, it is not for us to say; but assuredly, if the "grave" is not more generally accompanied with a larger admixture of the "gay," we fear we shall, at no distant period, miss more than one established literary star from its literary orbit.

BLACKWOOD'S—comes first to hand, and affords a practical illustration of our opening remarks. The table of contents consists of seven articles; two on "Cherbourg," occupying no fewer than 49 pages out of the 131, which constitute the number for September. The subject of Cherbourg, though sufficiently interesting, is by this time very well worn; the daily and weekly press have pretty fairly exhausted the interest as well as the novelty, and therefore it was a feat of no small hardihood for even such a renowned monthly as *Maga* to give up so large a space to minute details and descriptions which cannot offer the excuse of novelty, and are certainly of evanescent value. Then we have an elaborate article on "Respiration and Suffocation," in which the phenomena of breathing and ceasing to breathe are treated medically, philosophically, and experimentally; a tough subject at the best, but rendered still more difficult of digestion to delicate literary stomachs by the closeness of reasoning, the nice calculations, and the illustrative examples poured out upon it by the able author. "John Company's farewell to John Bull" has 14 pages to its share; this is another article of "weight," and will not, we fear, afford anything approaching to mental relaxation on the part of the attentive reader. Then comes a continuation of Bul-

wer's "What will he do with it" novel, which we refrain from criticising in its present fragmentary form. We light on a "Parochial Epic," a mock-heroic poem, which brings on the *tapis* such bygone Cockney celebrities—if ever they had existence at all—as Sir Smiffle Whilk, who is thus introduced:—

Sir Smiffle Whilk, a London knight,
They say he's worth at least a plum.
Sir Smiffle Whilk—ambitious he—
Who thinks the name of shop a sin,
Nor tells us if the plum were tea,
Or oats, or indigo, or gin.

Next we have Mr. Canon Brown the Rector, and Mr. Banks, a pattern Curate. The living becoming vacant, a deputation go to the Patron, a noble Duke, to ask him to appoint Curate Banks. The noble Duke, who is introduced smoking a clay pipe, thus replies to the request of the deputation:—

"A—'pon my soh!" the Duke began,
"A—shud've been happy beyond bounds—
A—clean'd out when Favourite ran—
A—sold it for two thousand pounds.
Some f'la—a—didn't ask his name—
A regular trumpeter, I'm told—
Is first in hand—It's all the same—
Sorry you're so immensely sold."

The Rev. Ebenezer Maw, the Rector elect, then comes on the stage, the opposite of Curate Banks; the brotherly parish soon get to loggerheads under the new teaching, and the parishioners come to hate each other cordially. Sir Smiffle Whilks turns Puseyite, and the result is thus indicated:—

Now half the houses are to let,
And half the others to be sold,
We find our new converted set
So different from the sinful old.
And sad the memories we recall
Of the sweet days that cheer'd our town;
And the deer links that bound us all
To Mr. Banks and Canon Brown.

Here ends the *facétie*, a odicum rather too small to balance sufficiently the amount of serious matter. With respect to the articles on Cherbourg, we shall extract the following from the first:—

To a certain august body, Cherbourg must have given many lessons. It must have given them eyes to see, and ears to hear, what defence means; must have told them how defence is attained, and taught them that the confidence inspired by strong defence is well bought by expenditure. They will have seen that peace is not inconsistent with preparation, and have heard that the power can best maintain peace which is the most strong, and most confident in itself. It is to be hoped that when next they discuss the Ways and Means, the impregnability and capabilities of Cherbourg may arise before them, not as a menace of aggression, but as a lesson and a warning of defence.

And from the second, written by an M.P., we select the following, because it shows that the spectacle will not be lost on the people's representatives, who appear to have drawn both warning and wisdom from what they witnessed:—

Be assured that I am very far from being the only member of the Legislature on whom, without regard to party political considerations, what we witnessed that day made an indelible and very deep impression. The results of a century's untiring labour, engineering skill, and enormous expenditure are now visible, as on the eve of completion; and must force grave consideration on every English observer, with reference to our ambitious, warlike, and sickle neighbours' means, intentions, and opportunities for the future. I can tell you that not one of our party quitted the shore, at the close of that memorable afternoon's reconnoitring of the Cherbourg arsenal, disposed to undervalue the tremendous capabilities at length acquired by France, or underrate the commensurate responsibility cast upon those charged with maintaining the safety and honour of Old England. My own individual conclusions collected themselves into a single brief sentence—To be Forewarned is to be Forearmed.

FRASER.—This Magazine is at least always multifarious in its readers, and has something to the taste of all its readers. It opens with a thoughtful, though rambling paper, "Concerning Work and Play." A sort of guide-book article on Egypt follows, which seems to have some practical information, but we can hardly judge of what is intended by this scanty first portion. The eighth chapter of the serial novel "Hanworth," follows, which, as we do not admire fragments of exciting works, thus served up at intervals of a month, we have not read. The analysis of Mr. Clark's work on the Peloponnesus is interesting. A learned article on Cormorants follows, which is heavy reading to those who take no delight in verbal criticism; nevertheless, it is a scholarly dissertation, and has some points of natural history that are interesting. The seventeenth chapter of "Catarina in Venice" contains

one passionate writing, and each part is so detached in its interest that it can scarcely be reckoned a regular serial. The incidental criticism on Shakespeare and Thackeray we fully agree with. The elaborate article on Fishing, entitled "Chalk Stream Studies," we must leave to the judgment of professed anglers. "Shipwrecks, Waifs, and Strays" is a very small article on a very large subject. The old book of "The Lawful Regiment of Women," is made the means of giving an interesting Life of the Earl of Northampton. The everlasting subject of India is attended to in an article on the "Oude Proclamation." The concluding is the best, though not perhaps the most entertaining, article in the number; it is an answer by Mr. Froude himself to the criticism upon his "History of Henry the Eighth" in the *Edinburgh Review*. The able writer maintains his peculiar views with all the acumen and information for which he is celebrated. The scandal of three hundred years since is resuscitated in this contest, and the delicacy and virtue of "the good old times" do not seem to be established by it. This paper is a valuable historical essay.

TITAN—comes out in more than wonted force this month. There are several exceedingly good articles, and the subjects are well contrasted. The opening contribution is entitled "The Modern English Pulpit," and it deals with a grave question in a tone of candour, moderation, and complete mastery. The writer does not attempt to disguise the fact that the general feeling of dissatisfaction with the pulpit is owing to a want of "harmony between the pulpit and the age." He then proceeds to dissect and account for this condition of things, and we venture to say that but few readers will be disposed to dissent from his reasons and his deductions. One main cause of the apparent decadence of religious feeling among the masses the writer attributes to the spread of commerce and the lax system of commercial morality which of late years has been suffered to grow up and diffuse itself without stint or check. The writer says:—

Society, under the pressure of a vast and prosperous commerce, whilst it presents, probably, a more general diffusion of material comfort, has been slowly approaching a state in which all that beautifies, softens, and hallows, is well-nigh crushed out of its commercial relations, and is admitted and exercised as a thing *ab extra* and casually, but which does not attach ever to the man. There is a harsh relentlessness acknowledged, and even justified, by the disciples of commerce, inseparable, it is said, from the principles of trade—and the ground they cover, and the multitudes they influence, it is fearful to contemplate—unaffected by the cries of oppression, the wailings of misfortune, and the ravings of despair. It is a simple matter of fact, the morality of which does not now concern us, that the system, as such, whirls on ruthlessly and sublimely indifferent to the welfare of the million, and admits of the exercise of no kindly virtue except aside, and in proportion as a man, liberating himself from the all-crushing thralldom, acts upon the unsophisticated dictates of the heart. It is a dread Moloch to which, for the time being, the finer feelings of humanity, the gentler offspring of the soul, are daily sacrificed. Rapacity is frequently made to gather and to supply in one relation what benevolence casually and scantily dispenses in another. A kind of subtle Manicheism pervades the great heart of society. Get what you can, by any means short of what those around you are pleased to pronounce positive dishonesty, is acknowledged to be an irreproachable policy; any compunction that may arise may be easily silenced by a quiet reference to some law in political economy, and the conscience and the heart may be satisfied by doling out, however niggardly, in other ways and relations, the substance which has been thus acquired. Let it be noticed that this system, thus briefly characterised—the inadequacies of which are mournfully attested by the lagging efforts of an expanding benevolence, to check and to ameliorate, in other ways, its crying evils—has been growing in past years into a dark, huge, gigantic thing, well-nigh hiding heaven from view, overshadowing the earth, and begloming, for years to come, the whole horizon of thought!

There is, no doubt, much truth in all this, but there is some exaggeration. The commercial taint which recent disclosures have shown to exist in the commercial body is, after all, but superficial and extraneous. The principles of political economy are not to blame—it is the abuse of those principles which is in fault. Altogether, this article is worth careful study. "Four Essays of a Modest Maiden after a Husband," is pleasant reading. "Levita Legenda" is an observant traveller's experiences of Italy and Italian life; some portions of the ground have been trodden before, but never in a more genial, penetrating, and good-naturedly sarcastic mood. "What befel my Companions; or, the Memorials of the Jolly Dogs," is somewhat

ponderous in its jocularity, but, as times go, an average specimen of Magazine writing. "Behind the Scenes in Paris" rises in interest as the story progresses, the poetry is very readable. Altogether, this number is a decided improvement on its predecessor.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL commences with a very sensible and suggestive article on "The Adoption of Professional Life by Women." "Maria Edgeworth" is an almost exhausted theme, and a day behind the fair; but the subject is tolerably well treated. "Women in Italy," "Medieval Tracts," "Maxims in Council," will have their admirers, but call for no special criticism.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—There is no mistaking the position of this serial—it has worked its way into the foremost rank, and maintains that place by the weight of its literary merits. It is totally free from that national spirit which disfigures so large a portion of Irish literature. It is cosmopolitan, philosophical, instructive, and amusing; and, in saying this, we need do no more than indicate a few of the articles for this month—"Religious Biography," "Social Reform," "Elisha Kent Kane," "Rides on Mules and Donkeys," "Artist Life in Rome," &c.—with a hearty recommendation. We have marked several articles for extracts, and when our space is less occupied we shall give them insertion.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW—for this month will be welcomed by a larger circle of readers than usual, because its table of contents is more varied in character, and less given up to polemics. The "Drainage of the Metropolis" is a clever criticism upon sundry official reports on the great question of metropolitan drainage. Some hard and well-deserved hits are administered to more than one high official, and the writer in a few trenchant sentences disposes of the question as to the true value to be attached to official reports and Government Commissions. "Dr. Barth's Travels in Africa" furnish the foundation for an article of much interest. "Lord Metcalfe" is a just tribute to one of the most experienced and enlightened Indian officials that ever assisted to mark out a policy for the government of our Indian Empire. The review of German literature and several other articles will amply repay perusal.

THE ART JOURNAL.—The first illustration is the "Marriage of St. Catherine," painted by Vandyck, and engraved by Ridgway. The original is a fine work of art, and the engraving is worthy the reputation of the work. "Rubens's Farm at Lacken," engraved by Willmore, is also very good, but as far as the cattle go we doubt whether Rubens's type of bovine excellence would meet the requirements of a connoisseur in short-horn breeds. The "Young Hussar" is from a statue of the late Lord Fitzgibbon, by McDowell, rather too statuesque, but a fine, manly figure, and thoroughly well engraved by Mote. The letter-press is of the average ability.

LE FOLLET.—Are we guilty of profanation in meddling with anything that so completely concerns the ladies as such abstruse matters as coiffures, corsets plastiques, passementeries, and chapeaux mécaniques? We fear we are on forbidden ground, and that we shall be misapplying matters in the same way the savages did a pair of unmentionables, dealing with them as a covering for the head in place of *an contraire*; and so we refrain from doing more than saying that here the very newest Parisian fashions are to be found very nicely engraved, and accompanied by suitable literary matter.

THE IRISH METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE is more genial and less exclusively Irish this month. It has also a wider range of subjects—the majority of which carry an air of novelty with them, which, in these days of literary *réchauffés*, is no small recommendation. The first article is "The Courtship and Flirtations of Jean Paul Richter." No doubt Richter was a celebrity in his own country and day, and his writings made much impression on the German mind. His fame extended also to this country, but, of course, to a limited circle, and it is to the sympathies of that circle the article will principally appeal. But there is always a special charm in personal relations, and particularly in those disclosures of inner life which bring the individual and his mind-workings distinctly before the reader. This is done in the present instance, and exceedingly well done too; and what with narrative, and what with judicious extracts from correspondence, joined to the ability of the compiler, such an amusing narrative is the result as will certainly be welcomed by a wide circle of readers.

The Ballarat gold-fields may be regarded as a theme somewhat exhausted, but as additional light is thrown on the actual condition of affairs, the article may be read with advantage. "Fitzmaurice of Danganmore" and the "Irish Brigadesman" are continued, but we seldom notice a work while in progress—we wait until the whole is before us. "The Romance of Art" is from the same pen that has received well-merited marks of approbation from the critics generally. The article for this number does not in the least fall off in descriptive power, anecdote, and pleasant writing. "Characteristic Anecdotes of Napoleon I." are a proof that this subject is not yet exhausted. Here is an excerpt showing that the great man in his adolescence was somewhat less of a hero than his after-life proved him to be:—

Shortly after he had left school, he became acquainted with the daughter of Madame du Colombier. The young people, little more than children, fell in love, and used to contrive short meetings. "I well remember one," said Napoleon, which took place on a midsummer morning, just as day began to dawn; *all our happiness consisted in eating cherries together!*" The young people parted, and it was on his way through Lyons, in 1805, to be crowned King of Italy, that he and his first love met again. She had married M. Brissieux, and came to solicit a favour for her husband. It was granted; and she was appointed maid of honour to one of the Emperor's sisters.

"The Chronicles of an Old Race" continues its Ossianic revelations, and here we leave the serial with a repetition of our opening remark, and this addition, that the Magazine is all the better for it.

MATSON'S POEMS. (Groombridge and Sons.)—Mr. Matson has already made his "mark" on the public. A "Summer Evening Reverie" is widely known, and its first appearance indicated the advent of a new poet of no mediocre pretensions. The success of the original publication has induced the author to issue the present volume, which, in addition to the poems of the smaller work, comprises four times the amount of original matter. The volume is replete with evidence of poetic feeling of the meditative and pensive character. We make room for a specimen as a taste of the author's quality, not the best piece in the book, but because its size adapts it to our columns:—

RESURGAM.

I.
It is the noon of night;
The firmament is overflowed with stars;
The moon is up; and Light
Peers out, like a sad captive through his bars,
Upon the darkness round.
Deep silence broodeth over field and wood;
All heaven and earth seem bound,
Throbbing asleep in lap of Solitude.
Yet, but a little space,
This sleep of Nature will be overwon;
And we shall watch, apace,
Returning Day mount up the gates of Morn;
Bearing vicissitude
To men; with novel thought and purpose rife;
Stirring the boundless brood
Of things; and quickening Nature into life.

II.
There is a midnight, yet,
That bears a deeper silence in its breath,
When human hearts forget
To throb with hope and fear, the Night of Death.
A vague and solemn hour,
When Darkness gathers up the skirts of Gloom,
Infolds the mortal flower,
And bears it withered to the lap of Doom.
And shall it then re-live,
Odour and blossom in a brighter day?
The spirit still survive,
When outward leaves of life are blown away?
Frail heart of flesh have faith,
Nor deem the spirit's golden visions vain!
Though dark the night of Death,
Bright is the morrow-morn, and thou shalt rise again!

Amian and Bertha. By Edward Fox. (T. C. Newby.)—Mr. Fox has some of the right sort of stuff in him, but he has hardly done himself justice in this volume. The pieces do not rise higher than the respectable; here and there, however, is to be found a thought fresh, well conceived, and well expressed.

The Virginiana, No. 11.—Mr. Harry Warrington continues his jovial career, and encounters some incidents that enable the author to make pungent remarks on the manners of the last century, and to contrast them with this, to the advantage of the latter. We fancy we perceive the commencement of a change of character in the hero, and that misfortune is beginning to give him a salutary lesson or two.

Valentine Vox. By Henry Cockton. (Routledge and Co.)—This established favourite is now issued in a handsome cheap form. It will enlarge its circle of readers and admirers very materially.

Deerbrook.—By Miss Martineau. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—This is a cheap edition of one of the most sterling and popular novels of our day. All classes have now the book placed within their reach, and it would be a work of supererogation for us to bestow even a word of praise on a production that has added varied laurels to the literary wreath which surrounds the brow of one of our most distinguished living authors.

The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, History, and Biography of America. August, 1858.—(Trübner and Co.)—Were we asked to name an English parallel for the above Magazine, we should hit upon our old friend "The Gentleman." Mr. Sylvanus Urban possibly might not, in his palmy days, have interested himself to any great extent about steam navigation, to reminiscences of which (how old the "antiquities" of steam navigation make one feel, to be sure) our New York friend devotes his first article; but it must be recollected that to plant laurels on the brow of Fulton has been a more intense object of American ambition than most of us here can understand. But every other department and article of the journal would have met with the warm approval of Sylvanus and his coterie. We were surprised that "Speaking for Bunkum" should have been thought worth a place in our American Notes and Queries for August, 1858. The origin of the phrase is already thoroughly, we fancy, understood in this country, but the name of the worthy senator to whom its pedigree is traceable had hitherto escaped us. It was Mr. Culppeper, of North Carolina.

The New Quarterly Review (Bosworth and Harrison) we should think a valuable work for the export trade. As consisting of short reviews of standard works, nearly all of which have been treated of day by day or week by week in the London and provincial journals, it is to a periodical conscientiously to be recommended to readers at home, for who is there, at the present price of literature, who does not indulge himself with the cheap and excellent matter, reviews and all, of a legion of our younger contemporaries? But in the backwood settlement, or even in the colonial outpost, we can readily see how welcome might be to every educated or even simply inquisitive person such a condensation of literature as is presented in the pages before us. A variety of hands are, of course, employed; some of them, we should say, green enough. In a fifteen-line notice, for example, of Colonel Addison's *Traits and Stories of Indian Life*, we find the work described as a *réchauffé* of old jokes, as almost uniformly of a gloomy and melancholy cast, and as not otherwise than amusing. The editorial Homer, however, we suppose, must, elsewhere as here, slumber occasionally. But with such trifling reservation, we certainly incline to "summarising" for the million who have not time to read *in extenso*.

Davenport Dunn, No. 15.—This number is principally occupied with Mr. Davis, *alias* Grog Davis, who makes a confidante of his daughter, and a confession that would have convicted him before any tribunal, even of black-legs.

Routledge's Shakespeare, Parts 27 and 28.—This is a double number, and it concludes *Timon of Athens*, gives the whole of *Richard III.*, and commences *Measure for Measure*. The illustrations to *Richard III.* are effective, though *Richard* is too old and too stogy a villain; we prefer the vignettes, which are pretty and illustrative. The remarks are sensible and well selected, and the paper and printing all that could be wished.

International Handbook, No. 3.—A mixture of railway tables, neatly set-up advertisements, and a selection of miscellaneous paragraphs, *de omnibus rebus*. It has a distinct little map, and is not a bad companion for the rail or steamboat.

National Magazine, No. 23.—The sayings of Jerrold are continued. The woodcuts are numerous, and are after interesting pictures, and are very artistically executed and beautifully printed. The literature is various both in quality and subject. The most important paper is that by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, on Russia.

The Progress of Agriculture. (Houlston and Wright.)—This is from the larger work of the History of Progress in Great Britain, by Philip. For the convenience of the farming interest the section of the work is published separately, and no doubt it will be well received, as its merits entitle it to wide patronage.

A Guide to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. With Map, &c. By John Dower. (W. H. Angel.)—A very acceptable work at the very right time. The information in this cheap publication will be found of the utmost value to manufacturers and exporters, to emigrants, and to every one who takes an interest in the fortunes of this rising British dependency.

Law and Lawyers: a Sketch-book of Legal Biography, Gossip, and Anecdote. By Archer Polson. (Routledge and Co.)—A capital shilling's-worth. The notices are lively, but brief. This is one consequence of the large number of celebrities, living and dead, brought into good-natured and acceptable notice.

Handy Helps to Useful Knowledge, No. 15 (W. H. Angel.) A full and clear account of the Aquarium, and of the Insect Vivarium, and the Water Garden.

The Arts.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Encouraged by the support bestowed upon them last year at the Lyceum, Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison announce that on the 13th inst. they will open a season of English Opera on the larger and more convenient stage of Drury Lane. The thorough loyalty of their previous attempts to popularise English Opera is so well known in musical and dramatic circles that to connoisseurs our remarks may be superfluous; but it may not be so well known to general readers that under the Pyne-Harrison management the performance of native compositions by native artists attained a point of excellence highly satisfactory to those who long had questioned the possibility of the treble event. We learn from the programme before us that the season is to open with Balfe's opera, *The Rose of Castille*, in which Misses Louisa and Susan Pyne, Mr. W. Harrison, and Mr. George Honey will sustain the original parts in which they were wont to delight their Lyceum audiences. On Thursday, the 16th, Flotow's *Martha* will be presented for the first time in English. Mr. Balfe is at work upon a new opera for the management, and that of *Rip Van Winkle*, by the American composer, Mr. George Bristow, will be performed in the course of the season. The orchestra comprises the flower of the renowned Covent Garden band, under the able leadership of Mr. Alfred Mellon. Forty choristers from the same troupe are also engaged, under the direction of Mr. Smythson. A short Ballet Divertissement will be provided, for which the services of two leading artistes from Her Majesty's Theatre are secured. We hear, on the best authority, that the dresses, appointments, and decorations are really, not nominally only, to be new and complete, and that it is the full intention of the management to adhere to the promises of the prospectus. For this and the general sound management of all arrangements within their scope, the known talents of Messrs. William Brough and Edward Murray, acting managers, are sufficient guarantee. With the exception of the clever Mademoiselle Vaneri, whose satisfactory *début* we recently noticed, the Opera company are all our country folks. Of their ability to perform opera we are no less satisfied than we are of Mr. Balfe's to produce one; and for a successful campaign they have our best wishes.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Falconer's comedy *Extremes* bids fair to realise our predictions, and to draw good houses. On Wednesday evening was produced a new farce called *Kicks and Halfpence*. This Corsican fraternity of acquirements are divided by the authors in a spirit of most even-handed justice between the principal characters, *Peter Picklepod*, Mr. Rogers, and *Felia Honeyden*, Mr. Emery. We say so *Hibernice*, for to the former of these worthies are apportioned all the kicks, while the latter enjoys the few halfpence that cram the air of a tavern and its billiard-room, in which the scene is laid. The introduction of a genuine billiard-table upon the boards is one of the most daring flights of a property man it has ever been our fortune to witness. It would have delighted and astounded the celebrated Mr. Crummles to a certainty; and eminently satisfied the votaries of the game around us, who took the greatest interest in the hazards and cannons of the best player. The billiards were more successful, if anything, than the farce, which was too long, and too smooth in its flow to be strictly farcical. It was constructed, we heard some amateur remark, upon philosophical principles, and, to use a more astonishingly profound word, we may say, perhaps, it was of an æsthetic character. It occasionally develops comicities of its own, but these are somewhat diffused. Mr. Rogers lost no point for which the author had given him an opportunity, and brought in aid a considerable amount of natural humour. The audience, too, was favourably disposed, but the general impression of those qualified to judge seemed to be that concentration, or, as some would say, crystallisation, would make *Kicks and Halfpence* decidedly more attractive.

GRAND THEATRE.—The Princess's company, including Messrs. Ryder, Graham, Mellon, and Saker, and Mrs. and Miss Daly, appear here this evening, in *The Lancers*, for a benefit. Mr. Seymour

Carleton gives his *Photographs of London Actors*, and *The Irish Tutor* will wind up the entertainment.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's farewell *soirée* the following address was delivered by that gentleman:—

"Don't run away, ladies and gentlemen, I have to make a speech. Now, I detest long speeches as much as anybody can, and am somewhat astonished at my audacity in thus detaining you, for you must be tired of hearing and seeing me. Why, would you believe it, I can scarcely credit it myself, that for upwards of 1040 nights I've been trying to compose an opera for your amusement, and as often failed because you laughed so immoderately when Mrs. Reed persecuted and interrupted me. By the way, I should have brought my wife before you now; but when once a lady begins to talk there's no stopping her. Now, I don't mean to detain you a moment, but every public office has its auditors of accounts, and I want you to pass ours. There is a heavy debtor and creditor account between us. Do let me just thank you, heartily and unaffectedly thank you, in the name of my wife and myself, for the capital you have sunk for our advantage. We've been drawing on you now for four years, and during the whole of that time you've never once dishonoured our bills or notes, musical and otherwise. We have very large bill transactions in this establishment; our six months' issue (in the London season) is considerably in excess of a million (sheets of paper!); and such is the confidence which you (our liberal patrons) have in those bills (yellow and blue), that I cannot allow this, our last night, to pass over without saying ladies and—"

Here he was interrupted, after several attempts, by his better half, who insisted upon her privilege of the last word. After an amicable dispute, in the course of which the public were, of course, invited to "dweep in again on the Weeds," the lady gained her point by saying "Good-by," through a hole in the curtain, to an enthusiastic auditory.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—It seldom occurs to the reporter-errant to reach these far-off bowers in the canonical hours of daylight, though many a one may have declined to leave them before the morning herald has appeared, or even then. Such, however, though no special fête attracted us, was our fortune on Wednesday last. With our young barbarians we were out on an oxygen-hunting expedition. We "did" the New Battersea Paddocks, gave a short lecture on the Chain Bridge, Sir Hans Sloane, and Cheyne-walk, and passing the fine old mansion where once lived Martin the Painter, we reached the now orthodox *Lust-garten* while the afternoon was yet young. The amusements were already in full swing. The flattering tales of dinner that hope and Paterfamilias had told were first gratified, and we can highly commend the Cremorne cuisine. We next burrowed into the bowling-saloon, the rifle-gallery, then viewed *poses plastiques* (all white to resemble statuary); and then partook of the wild sports of the south-west. To the extent of a shilling or two we taught the young idea to shoot the bounding tigers and fluttering parquets of painted tin, and illustrated the untruth of the old saw, that "every bullet has its billet." The unruddied complacency wherewith these *feræ naturæ* revolved, all unscathed under a dropping fire from average marksmen, convinced us that the more wire cartridges were substituted for spreading charges in the field (not of battle), the nearer would the game-market be to a beggarly account of emptiness. Skittles, bowls, and ground billiards may pale their ineffectual fire before the game of American bowls. We even, who have almost survived curiosity and wonder, profess both at the skill which may be applied to aggravated ninespins. The player at bowls, who hears that an adept can by knuck alone "put on twist" and take accurate aim at high speed with an unbiased ten-inch ball, will join in our surprise, and some day, perhaps, covertly strip, as we did, in hopeless emulation. The Gardens have shaken their feathers since the hurricane, which ruffled them about the time of the fête, and look charming as ever. The large picture of Lucknow—alone worth the pilgrimage—was uninjured, and is a pleasing daylight feature. As the day waned, the promenade concert and other amusements were succeeded by a ballet of average interest in the theatre, capital "horseriding" in the circus, and the *marionettes* in their own theatre. We have seen far duller pieces on the regular boards than the humorous version of Aladdin's story representing genteel life in China, in which we detected the hand of Hugo Vamp; and we have seen, alas! a far less homogeneous and more wooden company of performers than the puppets of Cremorne. The latter are always in their right places, never drop words or cues, and, with the slight exception of general grogginess on their feet, comported themselves with quietude and taste. The songs were pleasing and well executed, and the dresses and decorations really quite as rich and appropriate as the announcements indicate. The numerous rows of empty stalls monopolise too large a portion of the little *saïlle*. The charge for them excludes ordinary visitors of respectability, and the performance takes place before

the dissipated and extravagant night-birds, whom it is of course desirable to encourage in keeping themselves select, have arrived. With this slight reservation we passed *nem. con.* an approving vote upon the afternoon amusements at Cremorne. On leaving the greatest of Fantoccini shows in the world, we found the elaborate pagoda illuminated, and the crystal fringe round the dancing platform tinkling an harmonious *obligato* to the elastic feet of the Willis, so we soon after drew off our small force in good order.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The day is not yet announced on which the company propose to reciprocate congratulations with our American friends upon the recently accomplished triumph of telegraph engineering—a triumph the more remarkable that it was in dead opposition to the clearly enunciated predictions of the admitted heads, not the mere considerers, of the civil engineering profession here. It is intended that a fête on a large scale shall take place at Sydenham on the same day as that in course of arrangement at New York, and that a properly illustrated lecture upon the exploit, its means, appliances, and future bearing upon the interests of the two countries shall be given before such of the meeting as take interest enough in the event which gives rise to the gathering, to combine the acquisition of a little scientific information with the other pleasures of a visit to the Palace. Such a festival should not be complete without the presence of at least those directors and officers of the Telegraph Company who have prominently assisted in this closer approximation of the two countries, nor without that of such worthy American citizens—and many of them there are—who may be now among us. An international rejoicing, close upon the borders of fraternisation, without a dinner and a toast, were un-John-Bull-like indeed. The Crystal Palace, owing as it does no favour to any but the people who built and the people who support it, is for this reason, as on account of its vast resources, the only fitting place in this country for such a festival. We hope to hear of a numerous troop of visitors, an applauded lecture, a glorious demonstration, unfavoured, unfettered, and unspoilt by aristocratic exclusiveness. We hope, in fact, that John Bull will for this occasion only take his soul out of its natural ice-safe, thaw it genially and publicly, not in the corner of a "Public," and send by telegraph a joyful health, with all the warmth of his own jolly heart, to his worthy Cousin Jonathan, who, like a man, has hailed the electric communication as a national blessing, and has had the courage to express at once ideas that the British public are only just beginning to arrive at.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul continue to be well received in the theatre usually tenanted by Mr. Albert Smith. The very agreeable singing and dramatic talent of Mrs. Paul attracts a host of admirers. Mr. Howard Glover's song, *l'espagnole*, "The Gay Bolero," sung in Andalusian costume, and "The Unprotected Female," a quaint and amusing lay, are the last and most taking novelties incorporated with the "Patchwork" entertainment.

"A MURILLO."

We continue to receive letters on the subject of the painting now on view at Messrs. Williams and Norgate's, to which we have already more than once directed attention. Such of them as refer to our criticism we have handed to our professional reviewer for consideration, but we ourselves deal with the exceptions taken by Messrs. Williams and Norgate to the style of our first remarks.

While admitting our right to the freest expression of opinion in relation to the quality and originality of the work, those gentlemen, it appears, consider that we have directly coupled their names with the possibility of an apocryphal pedigree, and of *pièces justificatives* either forged or fraudulently applied to the picture in question. We have very broadly stated the charge against ourselves, that we might have the pleasure of acknowledging that it never occurred to us to allege—far less to establish—any such connexion. Messrs. W. and N. eagerly accept all responsibilities of their position, and we no more doubt their own good faith in the matter than we desire to impugn the genuineness of the opinions furnished by Dr. Waagen and others. But we are still none the more obliged to extend the confidence we express in the present exhibitors of the picture to each of its many holders since the time of Murillo. Nor, while offering this explanation to Messrs. Williams and Co., can we refrain from again censuring Dr. Waagen's Quixotic warning to critics, published on the second page of the circular. If, as Dr. Waagen says, "Whoever expresses a doubt upon the genuineness of this picture can only intend to injure the possessor," the possessor must, as a matter of course, have enemies enough; for when did an alleged antique find all critics in its favour? We fear that even this *dragoonade* will not promote such a desirable harmony.

INDIA.

GENERAL TREMENEERE'S PLAN.

GENERAL TREMENEERE, one of the most distinguished officers of the Bengal Engineers, has propounded a plan for saving the lives of soldiers' children in India, which is justly receiving great attention. General Tremeneere, after thirty years' service in the Bengal Presidency from east to west, has, on his return to England, continued his exertions for the benefit of the country, with which he was so long actively connected, and he has naturally taken a deep interest, and an active part in Indian railways. He is one of the distinguished men who, having engaged in the Northern Bengal Railway as a great measure for the welfare of the Presidency, have applied themselves to the extension of the system in its application to the interests of India at large, and whose efforts will perhaps produce a greater influence on India than any of the remarkable events of the year. This he more particularly availed himself of the opportunity of doing in a paper, which he read before the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Public Works of the Bengal Presidency, and before Mr. Ewart's Committee on English Settlement in India. This paper has been published and likewise the report of the committee containing his evidence, so that his views are before the public.

General Tremeneere points out, in corroboration of Mr. Rainald Martin, that in the thirteen years from 1839 to 1851 no less than 24,781 English soldiers have died in India and have left no trace. The children of those few who may have been married men have died in the ratio of four out of every five. In the plains the children of the soldiery assuredly die, and yet there are accessible regions where they be maintained in healthfulness, and brought up to be most valuable members of the community. That great man, Sir Henry Lawrence, provided an asylum for soldiers' children at Kussowlee on the sub-Himalayas, and another asylum to the south at Mount Aboo, and he proposed to endow a third on the Neilgherries, but religious bigotry impeded the realisation of this latter undertaking.

In the Lawrence asylums, which now receive aid from the State and from public subscription, a number of children—too few in number for the proportion who require such provision—are brought up to become hardy and healthy youths; they receive a good education, and they will in the course of time become overseers, subordinate officers for the service of the State, assistants in factories, skilled agriculturists and teachers, who, when spread throughout the country, will produce the best effects in diffusing the higher civilisation in India, the progress of which is materially impeded by the deficiency of European teachers. The boys and girls of the Lawrence asylums have the advantage that many of them are conversant with the languages and customs of the natives, and therefore suited for employments of supervision, for which newly arrived emigrants from England are unprepared.

In December of last year Dr. Macnamara, Secretary to the Bengal Patriotic Fund, when advocating the claims of the Lawrence Asylum to public support, pointed out that there were then no less than nine hundred boys and girls, children of soldiers, in the dépôt at Dum Dum, near Calcutta. The total is not now less; but it is painful to contemplate how many of the nine hundred enumerated by Dr. Macnamara have already sunk into their untimely graves. He then proposed that a home similar to the Lawrence Asylum should be established for the children at the dépôt at Dum Dum, and the other dépôts in that part of Bengal, and he proposed this home should be built at Darjeeling, the terminus of the Northern Bengal Railway. That station, he states, is easily reached from Calcutta; its climate is known to be peculiarly well adapted for children, probably more so than any part of India, and where a rapid change comes over the pale, emaciated child lately brought up from the plains. In the course of a few months he becomes sturdy and blooming, the mind as well as the body becomes invigorated; and instead of his growing up a tall,

unhealthy, useless, illiterate scamp, as he would probably do if left in the barracks, the child becomes a strong, healthy, active, and useful member of society. To accomplish such an object appeared to Dr. Macnamara a true act of charity, not only to the orphan, but to the widow and to society in general, but we regret to say his appeal has not been answered. True it is, Government could give a site for the asylum or home free, and there is no reason for their not beginning the building, for though they have considerable works going on at Darjeeling to convert it into a large European garrison, there is sufficient labour available for the asylum or any required structures. Private enterprise is not impeded by such want, and several buildings have been lately added to the settlement. It is very true that the measure, though neglected, is still sure of practical though partial accomplishment, for the new cantonments at Darjeeling will receive a thousand English soldiers, and thereby a considerable body of women and children, and they will all be safe while stationed at Darjeeling. There can, however, be little doubt that when once there a large number will remain when the regiment is moved to other quarters, the widows and orphans will be there provided for, and many of the wives and elder children will obtain a maintenance in the town and neighbouring villages in various employments for which such services are now greatly needed.

General Tremeneere, adopting these facts, not only proposes to establish the new school for the Bengal Government at Darjeeling, but to make this, the Lawrence Asylum, and the other hill military schools which may be established, centres for increasing the English population and developing civilisation. He lays it down as a principle that the European element requires, beyond any thing else, to be fostered and increased in India, and he states that there are boundless regions in the range of the Great Himalayas, where nature itself, by a vegetation of unmixed European type, points out that the Anglo-Saxon family will equally flourish to any extent. For making these advantages available the railway system of the plains must be connected with the hills, and now that the Government has adopted as a principle and a practice the establishment of large European garrisons in the hills of India, General Tremeneere proposes to make the military force contributory to the increase of the European population. He proposes, first, that the removal of all children of soldiers to the hills should be encouraged, and next, that the marriages of soldiers should also be encouraged by allowing a greater number of marriages per company than the regulation now admits.

He considers that there is no sufficient reason why, in time of peace, the marriage of soldiers about to embark for India should not be encouraged, and even the enlistment of married men, provided they would allow their children at from four to five years of age to be sent to a training establishment in the hills. It is truly said that it is an unnatural condition of things that the waste of that very element which India so much requires should any longer continue. It is maintained that, on the contrary, whether on the score of state policy or morality, that element should be freely encouraged to take root, until, in time, small townships of pure English citizens should spring up, whence soldiers for the army might be drawn, and well-trained subordinates for other departments of the public service, as well as for private employ, might be obtained.

Sir John Login has made a very important proposition having likewise the tendency to increase, by means of military arrangements, the European element, by the organisation of a corps of workmen soldiers, to whom a free passage to India would be the bounty for a few years' service, after which they would remain in the hills as civil settlers, but forming an effective military reserve. This proposition is being matured, and has been under the consideration of several leading statesmen. There can be little doubt that in one shape or another Sir John Login will carry it into effect.

There is a great indisposition on the part of many military men to consider, much less accept, a proposition like that of General Tremeneere, which is supposed to invade a military canon. He proposes to increase the number and proportion of married soldiers in a regiment; now, according to all military traditions it will be held that the fewer married soldiers there are the better, and the fewer women with an army, in peace or war, and yet it may be questionable whether, considered in another

shape, General Tremeneere's proposition does not come under the authority of another military system, which is equally well recognised—that of military colonists. Whether under the Romans or under the Russians, or as applied by our own statesmen in Canada, New Zealand, and the Cape, military colonies are defined objects of military administration. General Tremeneere's proposition does nominally increase the number of women with a marching army; in reality, instead of impeding the efficiency of the army, it augments it, by encouraging recruiting, and it places the married men in a condition approaching to, and preparatory for, that of military colonists. There can be no doubt that the encouragement to marriage would be a most effective bounty on recruiting, because it will extend the area of recruiting. Now, recruiting must take place from the unmarried males, and further, from such who may be called unmarried males, as they will remain for years under restrictions before they can obtain formal authorisation for marriage. In India, too, they cannot get English wives. General Tremeneere offers an encouragement, while Indian recruiting lies under great discouragement, as there are prejudices against the climate, and even at this time the reparation of the losses in the army, of the military wear and tear, is slowly repaired by recruiting.

General Tremeneere's plan provides for obtaining a large class of recruits from labouring men, newly married, or with small families, from young men who have made improvident marriages, and from many who would, if unmarried fall into the category of recruits. If a labouring man, and his wife, who were in narrow circumstances, saw that he could obtain the steady pay and employment of an Indian soldier, with the customary allowances for his wife, and further free passages to each, for what, with all its risks, they would consider a land of emigration, he would be tempted, the more particularly when they knew that the children would be sent to a healthy school in the hills, that there his wife might find employment, there he would be partly stationed, and could spend his furlough, and that he could obtain in the Neilgherries (Kangra, Darjeeling, or a like district, a small plot of land and a trifling quit rent, where he and his wife could keep a tea-garden or coffee plantation, and whither, after his term of service, he could retire to enjoy a limited portion of independence, at least, if not of opulence,—the Indian service, under such circumstances, would become a favourite one, we should have better means for carrying out the great measures for holding India by an English army, and the hill stations and arsenals, and we should experience no inconvenience from the number of women nominally attached to the army.

We say nominally attached to the army, for in the practical results the Indian army would become like the Royal Artillery or the divisions of Marines, at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth are large settlements of the wives and children of soldiers and marines, and so there would be at Darjeeling, Simla, Murree, Mount Aboo, Malheran, Ootacamund, and the other great hill settlements. These would be the dépôts of women and children, and as they could stay there, and the women obtain employment, and with the portions of their husbands' pay make out a livelihood, they would have small temptation to undergo the perils and inconveniences of marches and campaigns in the plains or of residence in the low garrisons. The few women who would march with the troops would be the women without children, who would constitute less encumbrance than those now to be found with regiments on service, for we should no longer have nine hundred children in dépôt at Dum Dum, as the women would be marching women, rendering some services to the army; and in all European campaigns, with the greatest restrictions, women do march with the armies, and staff officers must expect to find them and to bear with them, and if the soldiers do not have women of their own nation with them as cantinières or sutlers, whether in the field or in garrison, they form such connexions with the women of the country as is dangerous to the operations of the enemy by the facilities given to spies.

Whatever advantage may arise, according to some, from intercourse between the English soldiers and native women, would still exist, but the much greater advantage would be obtained of a large body of the married men and of many men intending to marry, being weaned from association with native women. There would be likewise the great advantage that the soldiery, who lead a most com-

fortless life in the lowland garrisons of India would be in a more hopeful and cheerful state when on service. They would have the hope before them of rejoining their families at the end of a campaign, they would have a home to go to in the hills if sick or wounded; the unmarried soldiers, ill or wounded, would have brothers, sisters, relatives, and friends in the hills to whom to resort; and the feelings of home would be enjoyed in a home near at hand without too much yearning for the old home beyond the wide sea.

The proposition of General Trevenhede includes so much that it truly sound and practical in a military point of view, so much that is truly advantageous in a national point of view, and it would achieve such great moral results, that we do sincerely hope it may meet with careful and favourable consideration.

THE FUTURE OF THE REVENUES OF INDIA.

From time to time of late years the condition of Indian finance, with its frequent deficiencies and rare surpluses, has been the subject of discussion, and occasionally even of late, uneasiness has been expressed that the revenues of India, apart from political disturbances, would be found sufficient to meet the railway guarantees, or even the yearly charge for the dividends of the East India proprietors. Looking at the slow progress made by the revenues of India, which it is considered only grow by the annexation of provinces, and bear with them with an increase of charges tending to augment the deficit, there are those who look rather gloomily on the future of Indian finance.

There are three aspects under which Indian finance may be regarded. First, in reference to ordinary technical considerations; with regard to the mode in which revenue can be nursed by reduction and commutation of taxes; with a view to the relief of the population, and the gradual growth of revenue. There is, next, the consideration how far the judicious outlay of capital on railways, canals of irrigation, and other public works, and in the encouragement of English settlers, will tend to increase the permanent resources of the country. There is, however, a further subject for consideration, and which it may be said has met with very little attention, except a reference to it in one publication, and a casual mention before the Statistical Society, and that is the influence which in India will be exerted on prices by the certain progress of the country.

Having regard to the peculiar nature of the gross revenues of India, derived as they are to so great an extent from charges on land, which though, according to eminent authorities, they are governed by the theory of rent, but which in practice are found to constitute, in too many cases, a prohibiting taxation, grinding down the tenantry to pauperism, and enforced by the most odious oppressions—having regard to the dependence of the Indian Exchequer on land revenues, on which remissions are rather to be looked for than augmentations—it is very difficult for the ordinary application of financial expedients to be attended with any great results. There are, besides, other revenues of objectionable basis and precarious duration, the opium revenue and the salt-tax, and all the shifting, and changing, and financing will only succeed in finding substitutes to make good the deficiency which the suppression of these may involve. But of a gross revenue of 30,000,000*l.*, 17,000,000*l.* are raised from the land revenue, 5,000,000*l.* from the opium revenue, 2,600,000*l.* from the salt-tax, that is to say, 25,000,000*l.* from heads of taxation which do not admit of increase. The customs duties only produce 2,000,000*l.*, the property and income-tax have been abolished, the excise duties are trifling, and the stamp duties only amount to about half a million. For the collection of these revenues no less than six millions are disbursed, exclusive of civil, judicial, police, and military charges, which are strictly caused by the peculiar character of the land tenures of the country, and without reckoning the exactions inflicted on the population by the corrupt native officials. For anything that is known at present the real charge of the revenue department is much more likely to be eight millions than six millions, and may very possibly be ten millions. What the 17,000,000*l.* of land revenue really costs the tenants and peasantry of India in coin and in kind, in suffering and privation, it is quite impossible to tell. The able administrators of India have felt called upon to exert themselves to obtain remissions for the tax payers, who, while seemingly assessed at low rates, are found to be in a condition of actual beggary.

There is room, undoubtedly, for great improvement in

Indian financial administration, which will be effected when the European staff and population are largely increased, but a great dependence for the maintenance of the revenue on a footing of stability must be placed on the results of a very extensive outlay on public works. Remissions of taxation will do small good for the ryots of India in proportion to what will be effected by increasing the produce of their lands by the application of water, and by improving the money price of the produce by creating means of conveyance to market. It is well for collectors to say that their districts want no roads, for that the country is a natural road for six months of the year, but the real test is the cost of the brinjarry, moved by a miserable bullock-team, and conveying half a ton four or six miles per day, at prices higher than some of the worst parts of Ireland. There are whole regions of India where it is a week's work, in the favourable season, to convey produce fifty miles. Under such circumstances much of the produce must rot, and there is a positive discouragement to production. Even coffee, grown by the English settlers, cannot be got to the coast at the right season for shipment.

When the railway system, branch roads, and steam-trains come into play, the certain results will be to obtain better prices for the produce of the country, to stimulate production, and to stimulate consumption. All articles of local consumption will have a wider area of market, and all exportable articles will have means of reaching the shipping ports. If we consider how many of the producing countries of India are a thousand miles from their seaports, we must be convinced how great is the influence exercised on the price of commodities by the cost of transport, and how important it is, with a view to production, to provide facilities of transport. This provision, as yet on a limited scale, but certain to be extended, will, as we have said, do more for the real relief of the ryot than all that the new assessment in Bombay and Madras has yet effected, and without loss to the public service. As the matter has hitherto been considered, it has been held certain that at each survey and reassessment further remissions must take place, in order to place the cultivator in a condition to obtain a decent livelihood, but where new communications have been opened, and new markets created, the necessity for these remissions will cease. Thus, in the long run, the land-tax or land-rent, whatever people like to call it, will be preserved at something like its nominal amount. We may go further, for looking at the condition of the zemindar of Bengal, as Mr. Hendriks has done in his admirable memoir on the Statistics of Indian Revenue and Taxation, we may consider how far the zemindar should be made to bear the brunt of taxation by means of property and income-tax. Taking the taxable income of this class in the zemindar districts at ten millions, three per cent. will give 300,000*l.*, and five per cent. 500,000*l.*, and should there be another commotion, our own war rate of ten per cent. would give 1,000,000*l.* from classes who can well afford it.

The resources of India in the future are good for maintaining the land-tax, and for compensating the opium revenue and the salt-tax by an increase of customs, stamps, and property-tax. While the nominal rates of these are raised there will be a real relief by an increased rate of production throughout the country, and by the certain result of a rise in prices. This is a result which has taken place in every part of Europe by the improvement and extension of markets, and notably as a consequence of the railway system. Thus, throughout the greater part of Europe, wages are advancing and the prices of many commodities; and to the careful observer the same influence is to be recognised in India. In Assam, Tennesseerim, Pegu, Darjeeling, the Neilgherries, the coffee districts, there is a relative scarcity of labour and a considerable rise in wages, and although at the present moment the Madras and other emigrant coolies partially supply the labour market, yet the new settlements cannot go on demanding and absorbing labour without affecting the populous and depressed districts. This result, considered local and temporary, is beginning to attract the notice of the settler and the journalist; and on the railways, and in districts such as Dacca an advanced rate of wages—it may be said a double rate of wages—has been established, which is by some set down to the advanced price of provisions—one which will not recede—being only another expression of the same operation.

As prices rise to the level of those districts in which there is the greatest enterprise and the greatest demand for labour, the proportional incidence of taxation will be less felt, and at the same time the money rate and money return of taxation will be increased, because prices will be affected. Thus the weight of the debt will be less felt, the costs of collection will be diminished, public credit will be greater, the military establishment less extensive, but in all departments of the Government service a higher rate of pay will prevail correspondent to the alteration of prices.

Thus in the future of Indian finance we must look forward to a great and salutary influence by the vast expansion of the resources of the country, and the establishment of a rate of prices more favourable to the cultivator and producer in India, and thereby more favourable to the manufacturing interests in this country.

Mercantile and Commercial.

THE VALUE OF OUR TRADE.

THE recent publication of the computed value of our imports and the declared value of our exports for the first six months of 1858 is a favourable occasion for stating the actual amount of our trade. In 1854 the value of our imports was first computed; till then, notwithstanding our multiplied statistics, there was only an old official scale of assumed prices, which gave a clue to the quantities but not to the real value of our imports. Over the increasing value of our exports there was, on the old theory that nations get rich by what they send away, continual exultation, and no notice was taken of the increasing value of what came in, which alone could add to our wealth. The following table gives an account of the computed value of our imports and the declared value of our exports for the last four and a half years:—

VALUE OF OUR TRADE.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total comp. value	152,380,053	145,542,550	172,544,154	167,444,538
Re-exported	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	23,353,726
Retained	133,743,687	124,539,335	149,150,749	144,090,812

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Dec. val. Brit. produce	67,184,728	95,688,085	115,826,948	122,153,237
For. and Col. do.	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	23,353,726
Total	115,821,092	116,691,300	139,220,353	145,506,963
Aggregate of retained imports and exports	240,573,779	239,230,935	288,371,102	309,861,575
Excess val. of imp. over exp.	17,931,595	5,846,335	9,030,396	18,763,977
Equiv. to p. cent.	15.5	5	7	15.4

1858.—FIRST SIX MONTHS.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Total comp. value	69,677,151	Dec. val. Brit. prod. 53,467,444
Re-exported	7,744,568	Foreign & Colonial 7,744,568
Retained	61,932,583	Total exports 61,212,012
Aggregate retained imports and exports	123,865,166	
Excess value of imports over exports	6,725,571	

From these figures we learn that the yearly average value of our imports and exports combined in the last four years has been, exclusive of bullion, 371 millions. This is an enormous amount of property. It is all circulating and floating, as contradistinguished from land, which is emphatically fixed or real property, and every farthing of it is the fruit of industry. On the average of the four years, the value of the imports, it will be noticed, was above that of the exports 13 millions, equivalent to 10 per cent., an indication, but not a correct measure, of the great amount of profit derived from trade in these years. Nor is the relation altered by including the precious metals. In the beginning of 1854, the Bank had 16,000,000*l.* bullion; at present it has 17,000,000*l.* In all other countries similar phenomena occur, and the greater value of imports than of exports in each and every country is a measure of the pecuniary advantages of trade to the world.

It will be seen, however, that in the first half of the present year the excess of imports is exceedingly small. The figures are not, indeed, strictly correct. The official account of the value of the foreign and colonial products exported is not yet supplied, and the figures given in the table under this head are assumed, and are one-third of the total value of the foreign and colonial produce exported in 1857. As the quantities generally of imports re-exported in the first six months of 1858 equal the quantities re-exported in 1857, the assumption of only one-third falls below the actual value of the foreign produce exported. In fact, we believe that the value of the exports in the first half of this year has exceeded the value of the imports, and the approximation to facts shows an alteration in our trade which is undoubtedly greater and more significant than is expressed in the table. The average of the total imports for the four years was 164 millions, and of the exports of British produce 107 millions. As 164 is to 107 so is 69 to 45, whereas the value of British produce exported in the six months is 53 millions, or 8 millions above the proportion of the four years, clearly demonstrating the change in the relative value of imports to exports in 1858. It differs from the four previous years, in which the value of the imports was greater than that of the exports.

At the same time, the real course of trade is not much altered. Similar articles in not very dissimilar quantities are imported and exported in 1858 as

in the preceding four years. The great change is merely in relative values, or in the calculation of them by, or the expression of them in, money. The reduction in the price or value of manufactured articles which we chiefly export has not equalled the reduction in the price of the raw materials which we chiefly import. This is the chief explanation of the change, and it is a remarkable circumstance in connexion with the successive, continual, and great reductions in the cost of producing manufactures, which is a great feature in modern society, and in connexion with the theory that the price of raw produce, on the contrary, tends continually to rise. Such opposite tendencies cannot long co-exist, and in these facts we see the reverse taking place, and an equilibrium restored which, did they continue, would be destroyed, and one species of industry be permanently discouraged.

For individuals whose gains or losses are always measured and determined by prices, such changes in relative value as those now adverted to are of vast importance; to the nation, whose welfare depends not on money prices, but on the quantities of commodities produced and commanded by labour, such changes, except as they influence production, are of no consequence. The quantity of wheat, for example, is greater, and there is more food obtained by less labour, though the price be less. From this will flow an increase of population and of productive labour. To the person whose existing stock of manufactured goods or merchandise is reduced in value by the fall in the price of subsistence and all kinds of raw materials, this may be an injury or ruin; to the nation, it is a benefit. To the individual, too, it can only be momentarily disadvantageous, for his purchases and sales are soon adjusted to any new scale of prices, and the cheapness, which encourages the growth of population, soon becomes beneficial alike to all; but, in the mean time, he has not as much money as he expected to have, and he is disappointed. He suffers both from the generally lessened demand or disinclination to purchase while prices are falling, and from the temporary decline in the value of his possessions. To individuals, money prices are all important; to nations, they are only important as indications of the quantities of commodities.

Doubling the aggregate of our trade for the first six months of the year, we have 246 millions as the probable value for the whole year. This is 63 millions less than the aggregate value of our trade in 1857, and 42 millions less than the aggregate value in 1856. It exceeds that of 1855 by two millions, and is below that of 1854 by seven millions. This is the explanation of what is called the stagnation of trade. It is not as active as in 1857 and 1856. But the reduction is, as we have shown, nominal to a considerable extent, the reduction in the quantities of commodities by no means equaling the reduction in prices. The convulsion that terrified us in 1857 was the means of adjusting fictitious prices to realities, and only enables society, instead of remaining fixed on an artificial level, to which false credit had raised it, to rise the higher for the temporary fall.

Our trade tables, however, have another aspect. Both exports and imports are still distinguished into those which go to and come from foreign countries, and go to and come from our colonies. Between 1854 and 1857 these circumstances are represented by the following figures:—

TOTAL IMPORTS.
COMPUTED VALUE.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
From foreign countries	118,259,554	109,959,539	129,517,508	Not yet distinguished.
From British possessions	34,149,499	33,583,311	43,026,586	
Total	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154	187,646,335

1858.—SIX MONTHS.

From foreign countries	£56,443,585
From British possessions	£13,230,206

Total

TOTAL EXPORTS OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN PRODUCE.
DECLARED VALUE.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
To foreign countries	78,967,924	87,832,379	102,524,675	105,698,156
To British possessions	36,853,168	38,858,921	36,095,078	40,470,846
Total	115,718,992	116,691,300	139,220,353	145,569,002

BRITISH PRODUCE ONLY.

To foreign countries	£33,888,654
To British possessions	£19,579,150

Total

We do not rely much on the return for the last six months, which may yet receive important corrections; but the figures generally indicate a steadiness and a continually progressive increase in the trade to our own possessions superior to our foreign trade. To them the exports in the first half of the year exceed the exports in the first half of 1857, and the decline in our exports is solely to foreign countries. They have not the means of buying so much this year as they had last. Generally speaking, this superiority is due to the similar or free principles, which prevail alike in the home legislation and in the colonial legislation, though we cannot say that in either of them these free principles are fully carried out. Foreign countries would participate more than they now do in our advantages, would obtain both a larger and steadier trade, were they to adopt our free principles; but some time will yet elapse, though progress is making every year, before they can get rid of old prejudices and allow industry to take its free and natural course.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

WHILE the Atlantic telegraph was in progress, the first question was, "Can it be laid down?" the next was, "Can it work without such retardation as to cause crowding and indistinct transmission of signals?" These questions have been answered, and now comes a third, "Can it pay?" The slowness with which the early messages were transmitted, the delay in throwing the line open to the public, and the slow rate at which the line still works, have given occupation to the doubters. What Dr. Whitehouse had solved in a dock has been verified in the ocean, that signals can be transmitted through two thousand miles of wire. The conductible power that was exhibited in the cable in the storehouse at Plymouth has been found unimpaired when the cable is immersed under great pressure; and it has been proved that battery-power can be provided adequate to secure the transmission of the signals. Sufficient, therefore, has been done to show that what was expected has been accomplished, and that the line is in a working condition. The rate of message last reported is two words per minute, the capabilities of the apparatus having so far improved; and, under these circumstances, instead of there being ground for serious doubt there is ground for confidence.

So far from there being any reason for assuming that the maximum power of transmission has been obtained through long lengths of wire or through the Atlantic cable, we are only justified in regarding the present result as a minimum. For that matter there are people enough, now that Dr. Whitehouse has fulfilled his promises, ready to assert that they can send six or eight words per minute. Two words per minute will allow from six to eight short messages, or a ten-line message, per hour, and at the rate of 17. or five dollars per message, this will give a revenue of some seventy thousand pounds, or three hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year. In fact, there is the business for the line, and the capability of conducting it.

In the course of working, and with the progress of improvement which always attends such enterprises, we may safely look for an increase to three words, four words, six, seven and eight, when the capabilities of the line will be better shown, and a reduction in the price of messages can be effected. There is likewise another mechanical or technical expedient for increasing the power of the line, which will be applied when the course of business is more defined and better understood, and that is the code system. At a time when the telegraph was new, and when in fact it was still open to question whether the electric, the acoustic, or the hydraulic telegraph would be found to present the greatest mechanical facilities, the late Francis Whishaw bestowed much time in framing and perfecting a code system for the greater economy of signal power, being one of the many subjects to which the assiduous labour and practical genius of that able man were applied. According to his system there was a separate code or set of signals for each branch of business, for shipping, for stocks and shares, railways, corn, and so forth, whereby a signal being made announcing the code to be adopted, ordinary signals were applied to signify special terms. Thus, all the corn-market reports are worked on one code, wherein conventional signs represent each class of produce, while the same signs would, on the colonial-market code signal being given, have a totally different value.

Whishaw was always of opinion that this is a great means of economising telegraphic power, and he proposed to introduce it when he was employed in the organization of the staff of the Electric Telegraph Company. He remained, however, only a short time there, and the system has been only partially employed, because with the development of telegraphy, and on account of the number of stations, it is found easier or less complex to work as far as possible on one general system. The Atlantic telegraph, however, presents just those conditions which are most favourable for the application of

the code system. It may be regarded for the purpose as, having two distinct termini, its business will be to a great degree of a steady routine character, affording the daily or periodical supply of messages of defined classes, as prices of stocks, cottons, and corn, and transactions in them, sailings of steamers, and a variety of operations which will admit of classification under probably some twenty codes, thereby allowing a large portion of the business to be conducted by much fewer signals. What the present speed in signals is we do not precisely know, most likely fifteen or sixteen per minute, now equivalent to two words, but which, under the code system, would allow of five words per minute being transmitted; and taking the average of transactions, and allowing four words per minute for code and general messages, would at once double the economical powers of the line. The staff of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is picked throughout, as the late expeditions well showed, and it includes picked telegraphers as well as engineers and electricians. Among the telegraphers there must be some conversant with the code system, for Mr. Edward Bull was a chief clerk of the Electric Telegraph Company, and, being one of the earliest pupils of Whishaw, would be trained in his code system. Whishaw's codes would likewise be found the most available, for they exist in the records of the Electric Telegraph Company, and in his valuable papers, carried out with all that minute care which was one of his characteristics.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

We have again to report a satisfactory state of trade throughout the country. Even in the iron and hardware districts, where the change has been the last to commence, there is a marked improvement, and a cheering tone for the future, which, it is hoped, will compensate for the losses of the past. The cotton and woollen manufactures may be described as prosperous. On this point it will be seen that an eminent Manchester house has distinctly pronounced that there is now something like a return of old times, when employment was general and profits large. The railway traffic receipts, after making allowance for competition on the one side, and reduced tariffs on the other, confirm, by their progressive increase, the fact of the general extension of commerce; and it is quite certain that nothing like speculation is encouraged anywhere.

The Manchester markets this week have been extremely firm. A moderate business in all articles has been transacted at the full prices of last week, while in some cases a slight advance has been paid. In export yarns we do not hear of much business, spinners being well under contract and indifferent about selling, while on the other hand the buyers for Germany and India seem very cautious, and operate sparingly. For Russia, the demand shows increased animation, and a fair amount of business has been done in the better qualities of 30's water twist and 40's mule, as well as in the same class of twist and pin cops in 30's, 36's, &c., and these yarns are all better to sell, the hardening tendency occasionally amounting to a positive advance of 1d. per pound. Two-fold yarns are also more inquired for, especially the finer counts, from 80's upwards. Home-trade yarns present no new feature, but remain steady in value. In cloth considerable business is doing, though it is in some degree checked by the rising tendency of prices, especially in India and China shirtings, for which the demand continues to improve. For domestics, T cloths, and indeed most kinds of goods, there is a steady demand, and prices are steadily hardening. During the week two important monthly circulars respecting the trade of Manchester have been issued from houses whose transactions enable them to speak with authority. The first is from Messrs. Du Fay and Co.'s. They say, that from the impulses the market is now under, the present, or a somewhat higher range of prices will, in all probability, be maintained for the remainder of the year; and they add, "The favourable harvest prospects, and active home demand, at a time when continental orders for the north of Europe must be given out for yarns and goods, to ensure their delivery before the close of the navigation, as well as some demand for transatlantic markets, have all tended to place producers in a better position than they have been for some time past. The circumstance that the holders of cotton do not meet with the same facilities as they had been wont to enjoy, as regards advances by the banks, prevents their taking an undue advantage of the present favourable state of our market." And they conclude as follows:—

"The home-trade merchants have done a larger business than in any of the previous months of the year. The harvest in the north is not secured, but no doubt exists that on the whole it will prove an average one, and this, jointly with a good American harvest, will secure moderate prices for the chief necessities of life, and enable the working class to spend more in articles of clothing than they have been able to do for some time past. The trade with the United States of America is gradually but very slowly improving; there is every expectation, however, that the spring trade will assume somewhat of its former activity. The foreign West Indies and adjacent countries have taken much less than

last year, and disturbances in other trans-marine states prevent the development of commerce. The accounts from Russia report satisfactorily about the Niechny and other fairs, and a better demand for yarns, particularly water twist, is at last felt for that quarter of the globe. The German manufacturers purchase only for urgent wants just now; the harvest in many districts having suffered through long-continued drought, commerce is not so active as it would otherwise be.

The other circular is from Messrs. Fraser, Son, and Co., of which we will only quote the following satisfactory passage:—

"There has been a general improvement throughout our market since our last, affecting favourably the whole of our staples, almost without exception, and giving further proof of the extent to which the great cotton trade of the country has emerged from the disastrous effects of the late crisis, but which still weighs so heavily on some other commercial and mercantile interests. Here business has once more resumed its wonted steadiness and universality, as regards the whole of our staple productions, whether yarns or goods, being within the influence of the augmented demand, and there is a general cheerfulness of tone exhibited about all transactions. The trade, which for some years past has been suffering greatly, even in the face of extraordinary prices and most extensive demand, from the small margin existing betwixt the price of the raw material and the manufactured article, are once more apparently returning to something like old times of profitable business. Since we called attention, two months ago, to this tendency to relative improvement in the position of the spinning and manufacturing interest, it has gone on week by week developing itself more markedly; for, with a large business constantly doing in our market, yarns have advanced ½d. to 1d. per lb., and many descriptions of goods as much as 1d. per lb., whereas the additional cost of the cotton purchased in Liverpool has not reached more than a ½d. per lb. in any kind, and probably not more than ¼d. per lb. in most descriptions. Then also there has been a hopeful spirit about buyers, for the accounts have been gradually improving from many foreign markets, and have come most unexpectedly good from India, considering the extensive supplies sent forward. The home trade also continues very large, and altogether satisfactory, for it embraces all the great elements of steady extension and soundness, cheap money and cheap food on the one hand, with full employment and high wages on the other. Probably within the period of history the operative classes have never been in a more favoured position than at the present time."

At Leeds the attendance of buyers in the early part of the week is described as having been of the first class, who purchased extensively in most of the warehouses, and a good business was done. Subsequently, however, the weather was rather wet and gloomy, a state of things unfavourable for the examination of woollen cloths, and it consequently interfered with the attendance. But after making every allowance for this contingency, the clothiers frankly admit that they have no cause for dissatisfaction, inasmuch as their transactions are fairly numerous and advantageous. Rates are without change, and promise to remain so for the present. The reports from the woollen districts continue to be satisfactory; clothiers have a fair number of orders on hand, and the operatives are fully employed. The flax trade of Leeds is also in a satisfactory position, and the other staples of the town, what with the orders now being worked out, and the preparations for the Exhibition of Local Industry which opens this day in the Coloured Cloth-hall, are also pretty actively engaged. An exception may be made in respect of the machine and tool trades, which are at present only indifferently employed.

At Huddersfield the unfavourable state of the weather has prejudiced the transactions of the week. Several buyers from wholesale London and Irish houses have been in attendance, but their purchases have been very cautiously selected, and have not much influenced the state of the market generally. The shipping demand for low-priced woollens and unions continues dull and languid for the season, and stocks of these goods on hand, more especially of steel mixture doekings and prunelles, are on the increase. The demand for six-quarter mixture cloakings continues good, however, as also for various descriptions of fancy coatings in heavy fabrics for the winter trade, now extensively manufactured in this district. The Bedford and woollen cord trade continues to revive, and manufacturers are now again in full employ. Black doekings, in piece and wool dyes, and at all prices, if well made and smartly finished, sell steadily; and immense quantities pass weekly through this market, or are delivered to order direct from the manufactories in the district.

At Bradford bright-haired wools are still very firm in price, and an upward tendency is apparent. In other kinds there is no relaxation in the late stiff rates. Noils and brooks remain as last reported. For worsted yarns the demand continues active, and prices are firmer than last week. One cause of the present anxiety on the part of merchants to place orders for yarns for export is their desire to get the orders executed, particularly those on Russian account, before the close of the shipping

season. There have been a few strikes of factory workers on the subject of wages, and spinners have generally agreed to give some advance in those cases. There is more business doing in goods. Lastings and orleans especially are in request, and the manufacturers are well employed in producing to order.

From Halifax the accounts are similar. There continues a great call for long wools, especially of the bright-haired class, which maintain the recent advanced price with the utmost degree of firmness; other kinds experience an average demand, but do not exhibit as much buoyancy as the former. There is great activity in the worsted trade, with an upward tendency in rates both for yarns and piece-goods.

From Leicester the accounts show progressive improvement. The demand is general, and goods now must be made to order, there being no stocks on hand to fall back upon, besides the hands in the rural districts having been fully employed in harvest operations. Worsteds yarns have an upward tendency, and the spinners are fully employed. There is a good business doing in wools, prices being in favour of the seller.

At Nottingham there has been less activity this week in the lace trade, as the foreign orders are almost now out; but more is doing for the home trade, and the prospects generally are favourable. There is a good foreign demand for hosiery; and the manufacturers are partially occupied in making goods for the winter trade. Stocks of all kinds are light.

The reports from Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Sheffield are all better, though the progress of improvement is slow, and in some branches it has not yet commenced. At Birmingham the American houses are doing more, while the demand for India and the Continent is increasing. The demand for manufactured iron of the best kinds is also better, and there is no appearance of speculation. Indeed, the prevailing opinion of the ironmasters is, that the worst is over, and that the prospects are promising. The accounts from Wolverhampton are exactly to the same effect, also from Walsall, Dudley, and all the busy towns of the district. From Sheffield the story is much the same. The demand for inferior cutlery which prevailed some weeks ago has slackened, while the inquiry for the better class of goods has increased. Rolling mills are well employed; and here, as in Birmingham and Wolverhampton, it is the general opinion that the worst has passed, and that the aspects of the future are good and cheering.

The iron-works in North and South Wales are increasing their productions, founded upon considerable orders.

The silk trade continues to improve. At Macclesfield, where the depression during the late crisis was perhaps more severely felt than elsewhere, employment is general; and from a vast number of operatives receiving parochial relief, the number, at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, had dwindled to three. At Middleton, near Manchester, and at Manchester itself, there is much activity; while the looms are busy in Coventry and Spitalfields. The China news have given an impetus to the trade; and agents from some of the great merchants are not unlikely to be despatched there with a view to increase the supplies. Meanwhile the letters by the mail just arrived state that the old season had closed with a total export of about 65,000 bales, showing a deficiency of 25,000 bales compared with last season. The settlements of new silk were only 400 bales against 13,000 bales at the same period last year. The quantity of China silk now afloat is very small, only about 2000 bales including the import by the present steamer.

Glasgow letters describe a good business as having been done in cotton during the present week, and considerable sales of goods at better prices; indeed, in goods and yarn there has been great activity. The home-trade have taken large quantities, while the accounts from foreign markets are regarded as most cheering. Of yarns the sales have been unprecedentedly large, and spinners, as in Manchester, have advanced their prices. Judging from present appearances, the bountiful harvest, the cheapness of money, and the moderate price of the raw material, we may confidently expect a more prosperous time for the manufacturing interests of this city than they have had for some years. There has been less activity in the pig-iron market during this week; foreign orders seem to be nearly completed, and an increased disposition has been manifested to sell, in consequence of which prices have gradually given way for mixed numbers warrants. No. 1 g. m. b. 54s. 3d., No. 3 54s. Gartscherrie No. 1 59s. Exports go on favourably, as contrasted with the same period last season.

At Dundee this week there has been a good demand for yarns; and higher prices have been again required both for flax and tow kinds. As to linens, the market is rather dull. Flax has been in very extensive inquiry, and prices of all kinds continue to have an upward tendency, and the accounts from foreign markets are such as preclude all expectation of any immediate reaction. Fine tows are also in demand, and bring full rates; common tows and codillas are also held with great firmness. Jute moves off freely at a higher range of prices.

The Irish linen markets are all satisfactory. At Armagh the supply of brown linens is small. Lawns firm

and advancing. In Largan bird's-eye diapers are in good demand; but at the last market there was less inquiry for lawns and damasks. In Ballymena the supply of goods is moderate, but the demand was active, though the advanced prices required by manufacturers have rather interrupted business. At Belfast a moderate business has been done in handloom drills, diapers, lawns, cambrics, and handkerchiefs, stocks being low, and coarse articles are held for higher prices. In four-quarter light and heavy linens stocks are very moderate, and the late advance is well maintained. In power-loom linens, such as drills, heavy and light goods for bleaching, there has been a considerable amount of business done at very firm rates. Roughs have been more active, and stocks are nearly cleared out. Unions met little attention. In lawns, cambrics, and handkerchiefs there is no alteration. Stocks decreasing. The late advance is well maintained for hollands and goods for dyeing. Stocks small. Heavy linens firm at the advance noted last week. As to white linens little has been done this week, either for the home or export trade; but a healthy tone continues, and prices tend upwards. The supply of new flax is now becoming important at the country markets; prices have opened at considerably higher rates than at the corresponding period of last year; the quality promises to be satisfactory. At Cotehill and Ballybay about 31 tons appeared last week, which met a brisk sale at 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. for hand and 9s. to 11s. 9d. for mill scutched per stone of 16½ lb. At Armagh there were about 9 tons, and in Tandragee 2 tons, which brought similar rates. The Strabane market has not yet fairly opened, but about 10 tons have already been offered, which sold briskly as sample lots at 60s. to 75s. per 124 lb. Some old of medium quality brought 60s. to 65s. per 124 lb. In Coleraine, on the 28th, about 4 tons appeared, of very good quality, and prices ranged from 60s. to 67s. 6d. per 124 lb. In Cookstown on Saturday 30 to 40 tons appeared, which were bought up briskly at an advance of 6d. per stone, prices varying from 8s. to 11s. 6d. per stone of 16½ lb. In foreign flax little passing, owing to smallness of stocks.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mining Lane, Friday Evening.

TRADE in these departments, although not to be called active, is steadily progressive. Whilst operations are still conducted with undiminished caution, increasing confidence is perceptible in nearly every direction. The result is a continued absence of those fluctuations in current values that are at all times harassing to the legitimate trader. Throughout the markets supplies are freely brought forward where a demand exists, and almost immediately withheld when it is satisfied. Speculative movements, either for a rise or fall, are by that means kept to a great extent in abeyance, and any material oscillation in prices is prevented. Meantime a slow but continuous expansion is observable in transactions arising out of actual requirements for consumption and export.

WEST INDIES.—The week's business amounts to 4096 hds., including the public sales, in which Barbadoes sold at 37s. to 39s. 6d. for low to middling, and 40s. to 46s. for middling to fine grocery; St. Lucia, at 37s. 6d. to 40s. for brown, and 39s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. for grey and yellow; Jamaica, brown, 38s. to 40s.; yellow and grey, 39s. 6d. to 44s.; crystalline Berbice, 43s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. per cwt.

MAURITIUS.—The public sales have offered 18,850, the greater part of which found buyers, low black, at 33s. to 34s.; low to good brown, 34s. 6d. to 40s.; low to middling yellow, 40s. to 43s. 6d.; grainy, 48s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt.

BENGAL.—7462 bgs. in auction met an active competition, and were freely taken off at fully 6d. advance; dry brown refining Dumma date 33s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; a small proportion white Benares at 46s. to 47s. A few lots Cessipore were held at 50s. per cwt.

MADRAS.—100 bgs. middling grocery sold at 41s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt.

PENANG.—910 bgs. realised 34s. 6d. to 38s. for mill to fine brown, and 40s. to 44s. 6d. for low to good yellow.

FOREIGN.—But moderate supplies have been brought to sale, and these not in all instances been realised. The principal transactions, private as well as public, have comprised 5000 bgs. unclayed Manila at 33s. 3d.; 908 bks. Java, 43s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.; 1000 hds. Cuba muscovados, partly at 39s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. for low to good yellow; 500 hds. 150 brls. Porto Rico, low to fine grocery at 39s. to 47s.; 1500 bxs. Havannah, No. 11, at 44s. 6d., and florets at 50s.; 260 tons beetroot, No. 9, at 26s., for an outport.

REFINED.—Pieces at 46s. to 47s. per cwt. have been in steady request, but dried goods generally remain out of demand. Brown lumps are quoted 58s. per cwt.

MELADO.—The parcels brought to public sale were all bought in; 10s. 4d. duty at 24s. to 25s., and 12s. 8d. duty at 31s. to 36s. per cwt.

MOLASSES.—The demand is active and prices rather higher; 1500 casks Cuba sold privately, the terms not allowed to transpire; 300 pms. West India, good and very fine Antigua, 17s. to 18s., St. Vincent's, 16s. 6d., Grenada, 16s., ordinary Trinidad, 14s. 6d. per cwt.; 100 cks. Cosopore treacle, lying at Liverpool, sold for export at 16s. per cwt.

COCOA is firm in value with a more frequent inquiry. Guayaquil has sold in limited quantity at 50s.; and small lots Grenada in auction at 47s. to 49s. for middling red; and Trinidad at 53s. to 57s.

RUM has been purchased somewhat largely at firm prices. Jamaica, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; extra fine, 5s. 8d.; Demerara, 2s. 1d.; and Leeward Island, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon proof. The clearances have been much in excess of that at the corresponding period last year, but the stock has nevertheless increased.

SAGO is slightly easier in price, 500 boxes fine small grain sold at 16s. 6d., with occasional lots at 17s.; and 750 bags sago flour at 15s. 3d. per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—A good demand prevails, and prices on the spot are firm, whilst for arrival rather higher terms have been exacted. About 3000 bags have sold at 42s. 6d. for 8½ and 9 per cent., to 44s. for 7 and 6 per cent., besides 100 tons to arrive, at 42s., with the usual guarantee. The deliveries continue to average 280 tons a week, and as there are but 2000 tons at present on the way, a continued diminution of stock is anticipated. The French Government contract for 2200 tons has been taken at a price equivalent to 45s., for 5 per cent.

FRUIT.—Several cargoes of Valencia raisins of this season's growth have arrived, and are freely offered at 44s. per cwt. Advices respecting the currant crops are still favourable.

INDIGO.—Small sales of East India continue to be made at extreme rates.

SAFFLOWER.—70 bbls. realised 5l. 15s. to 7l. 10s. for good mid. to good pinky, being barely late rates.

COCHINEAL is in steady current demand at full prices for all good qualities. 745 lbs. part sold. Honduras silvers, 8s. 1d. to 4s.; Tenerife, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11d.; Honduras black, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; and Tenerife, 4s. to 4s. 8d. per lb.

COTTON.—The home-trade continue their purchases steadily at Liverpool, and prices are tolerably well sustained, but the continued restriction of speculative operations gives the market an inanimate tone. American advices respecting the new crop are somewhat conflicting, and exercise no apparent influence on our markets. The small stocks in London render holders firm in their demands, but a good business has been done nevertheless.

HEMP.—St. Petersburg clean hemp has advanced to 30l.; Manila sells steadily at 26l. 10s. to 27l. for fair roving. Jute still finds ready buyers at full prices, both on the spot and to arrive. Coir goods have been on rather large supply, but the demand has been adequate, and quotations steadily maintained.

OL.—A large business has been done in cocoa-nut at 86s. 6d. to 87s. for Ceylon, and 38s. to 39s. for Cochin; palm is in request, and fine Lagos held at 89s., and lined and rapeseed unaltered; sperm rather easier and quoted at 88l. to 89l. Olive remains out of demand.

OLIVEOILS.—Lined, in the absence of arrivals, is rather more saleable, but not at higher prices. Rapeseed has still a drooping tendency.

TALLOW.—Sales for delivery during this month being considered larger than the present stock and expected supplies would warrant, holders have enhanced their terms, and for Y.C. 51s. 6d. is required either on the spot or for delivery during the month. Later periods are not so much influenced, and purchases may be made for the last three months at 50s. per cwt. The trade demand continues very satisfactory, and "sorts" in public sale realised higher prices; South American, 50s. 6d. to 51s.; good to fine Taganrog, 50s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.; house tallow held for 50s. 6d. to 51s. net. To-day an arrival of 1200 cks. caused a reaction, and quotations declined to 51s. on the spot, and 49s. 8d. last three months' delivery. Market letter town tallow, 53s. 6d.; rough fat, 2s. 9½d.; melted stuff, 35s. 6d.; fat by ditto, 21s.

TURPENTINE.—Large parcels of crude are in course of arrival, and the week's sales are only 100 barrels at 9s. 6d. American spirits in barrels are more saleable at 37s. to 37½. 6d. per cwt.

METALS.—The price of copper is lowered 5s. per ton on manufactured, and 4d. per lb. on unmanufactured descriptions. Lead and tin remain in limited demand at late rates. Spelter has an advancing tendency, sales of W. H. plates made at 24l. for Sept. delivery; common plate 23l. 15s., and there are now few sellers at these prices. Present stock 4409 tons, against 4102 tons last year. Scotch pig iron has declined to 54l. 9s.; stock in Glasgow 112,000 tons, against which warrants for 108,000 tons are in circulation.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE railway market has not been very brisk, but a sensible effect has been produced on the prices of several of the leading lines by sales which have been pressed. The London and North-Western has felt this pressure about as inconveniently as any of the railway companies; its shares have been dealt in at 88, but any holder who parts with his stock at this figure will be wilfully sacrificing his property. We know, however, from past experience, how futile it is to venture upon predictions as to the future. The peculiar system of business of the Stock Exchange is one invincible obstacle against arriving at anything like a settled opinion as to what range prices will take in a specific period. The value of shares and their market price are by no means synonymous terms. Let that be the consolation of timid holders, and their justification for refusing to be frightened out of their holdings. There is a good deal of anxiety felt by shareholders in the Indian railways and projects at the unaccountable tendency of the market to droop. The prices in several instances are lower, premiums are disappearing, and shares are sent into the market in small parcels. We do not participate in the fears of holders; we believe that the change from Leadenhall-street government to Imperial government will benefit rather than prejudice these securities, and we know of no other reason than that of recent change which should affect the market for Indian railway shares.

RAILWAY AND CANAL COMPANIES.—From a Parliamentary return under this head, it appears that the total amount of share capital of railway and canal companies in the United Kingdom, paid up on the 31st December, 1857, was as follows:—England—Railways, 187,973,117l.; canals, 13,053,696l. Scotland—Railways, 25,208,585l.; canals, 47,329l. Ireland—Railways, 12,623,366l.; canals, 674,899l. Total for the United Kingdom—Railways, 225,805,058l.; canals, 13,775,924l. The total amount of parochial rates and taxes, and of passenger duty paid by the railway companies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the year 1857, was 826,038l. 16s. 10d.; the total amount paid by canal companies within the same period was 38,850l. 11s. 8d.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—The report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the causes which have led to delay in the construction of railways in India, is printed. The delays are classified by the committee under four distinct heads:—1. Delays arising from Government supervision at home and India. 2. Delays incidental to the execution of extensions and complicated public works under novel circumstances in a distant country. 3. Delays produced by political causes, such as insurrection and mutiny. 4. Delays arising from the natural difficulties which the face of the country presents. The committee say:—"Your committee are of opinion, first, that the Government has acted wisely in committing to private enterprise the execution of these great public works; secondly, that a guaranteed interest on the requisite capital was indispensable to induce the public to invest their money in undertakings of this magnitude and novelty; and thirdly, that, in order to protect the Indian revenue from undue expenditure, Government control over the railway operations is requisite, and even valuable, to the interests of the shareholders themselves. At the same time your committee would observe that, under a system complicated in its character, and necessarily somewhat cumbersome in its machinery, a system, moreover, the greatest defect of which is the facility it affords for the evasion of responsibility, a clear and distinct definition of the duties, responsibilities, and extent of jurisdiction of all heads of departments, and those under them, is essentially requisite for its smooth and successful working; always assuming that due care be taken to entrust discretionary power only to men who are to be relied on as competent to distinguish an effective general control from too minute an interference in details.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The 67th half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday, Mr. John Wilkin in the chair. The report of the directors and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last were read to the meeting, and unanimously adopted. The usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, held their half-yearly meeting on Wednesday, and a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared. The directors' report was agreed to. It is somewhat surprising, considering the great number of railway accidents that the travelling public do not make it a rule to take a Railway Passengers' Assurance ticket with their fare ticket.

NEW SCREW COLLIER COMPANY.—The Iron Screw Collier Company held its meeting on Wednesday, Sir J. Easthope in the chair. Since the last meeting, when it

was resolved to wind up, attempts have been made, without success, to sell the ships belonging to the concern. The directors have also been unable to realise bonds of the Surrey Gas Company held to the amount of 10,000l., as, although a perfect security in themselves, they are at present unmarketable. The profits of the past year were only 652l., subject to disputed debts amounting to 12,957l. During the same period two ships have been lost, and claims, believed to be unfounded, for upwards of 10,000l. have been made for collisions, which are now in course of investigation. Of the 12,957l., one debtor for more than half of the whole sum has been declared insolvent, and it is feared the others will not pay until compelled to do so by legal proceedings.

JOSEPH TRAVERS AND SONS' WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

19, St. Swithin's-lane.

TEA.—The market shows no material change; common Congou has been sold at 10d. to 10½d., thus recovering its position.

COFFEE.—The Dutch Trading Company's sales of 701,000 bags of Java took place on the 1st instant, the whole selling from 3s. to 4s. over the valuation. Since then our market has been somewhat excited, and transactions to a considerable extent have been effected at an advance for Plantation Ceylon of fully 1s. Native Ceylon—an active demand exists for this description for export, good ordinary to fine selling freely at from 48s. to 53s. Costa Rica and Mocha are unaltered.

SUGAR.—RAW: We can report no alteration in this market. REFINED: this market has been steady during the week, and towards the close more business was done, but our quotations remain unaltered. Pieces still scarce, and at extreme rates. Bastards are in good supply.

FRUIT.—Three cargoes of Valencias have arrived since our last; quality generally very good. At present there is no alteration in price (for present delivery), and we do not expect to see them lower until arrivals by sailing-vessel commence. This cannot, however, take place for ten days or a fortnight at least. The demand is good, and we have no doubt that, with such quality of Fruit, a good trade will be done. Not much is doing in old Valencias, which we think worth notice at our present quotations. CURRANTS.—We have no alteration to notice in our market for old Fruit. We have just received some larger samples of new Currants, by which we can form a better opinion of the quality.

SPICES.—In this market there is no change to notice, and a general want of activity has prevailed during the week.

RICE.—The transactions in Cleaned have been small, with little variation. A parcel of American dressed Carolina was sold yesterday at firm prices.

JAVA.

OUR relations with Java are not unlikely in a very short period to become commercially important. Little that is reliable is at present known about this country—its social polity and the morale of the natives. And it would be rendering a very acceptable service were some one personally conversant with these matters to afford that amount of information necessary to enable merchants and manufacturers to direct their commercial attention to this unexplored quarter. We have received a letter from a resident in Java, and we hasten to publish the following extract, which will not be found without its value:—

"Java is a most prosperous colony. Last year the nett returns paid off the greatest part of the interest of the Dutch National Debt. The people are very well satisfied, and a spirit of contentment prevails in the whole island. The Government are very strict in police and political matters—the lash and banishment are the basis—otherwise they are most just in all their dealings with the natives, and they never propose anything without the concurrence of the natives themselves. Their European servants are often sacrificed when anything occurs disagreeable to the native chiefs, who rule jointly with the Dutch civilians, some holding life situations. In religious matters they are quite tolerant; every one is allowed to worship his god as he thinks proper, and every respect is paid to their prejudices and customs. No fanatics are allowed to run wild and cause disorder by proclaiming a faith new to the natives, and for which they are not sufficiently ripe or prepared to give up their own; but they know perfectly well what is right and wrong, and to this they are strictly kept. People in England have such strange ideas about converting whole nations, little knowing how very often the religion of a nation is formed by the climate they live in and the various other associations belonging to it."

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

A STEADY improvement in trade has been perceptible during the week. The applications in Lombard-street have been of a class to indicate the agreeable fact that business generally is reviving, and that its character is of the soundest description. The applications to the Bank of England have been restricted in amount, but this of course is to be expected as long as out-door rivals undertake to do the same business at a reduced rate.

Attention is being concentrated on the constant accumulation of gold in this country, and conjectures are ventured upon in relation to the possible effect that this accumulation may have on prices and on the commerce of the country. In looking at this question, financiers generally seem to mix up the question of the accumulation in the vaults of the Bank of France with that of the Bank of England.

The two questions are distinct, and have very little direct relation to each other. The gold in the Bank cellars, though large in amount and likely to be much larger, as about one million and a half is on the way here, is not, as many conceive, so much idle unproductive capital. If gold is in the Bank vaults, bank-notes are doing its duty in every department of commerce and manufactures—in this respect, therefore, no anxiety need be felt. This country, it must be recollected, is the chief market for gold; the precious metals freely flow here from the inevitable action of commercial laws, and when a profitable demand arises elsewhere they will flow out just as readily. We have a vast external commerce, and, therefore, have need for the ready command of a large amount of gold. We must be prepared for causes which are pretty certain to arise in the common course of events, likely to draw off our superfluity. The drain to the East has ceased, because the East is saturated with silver bullion, and gold is no longer needed to purchase silver with. Of the several ways in which the present plethora of gold would be most effectually relieved, those which no one would wish to see realised are not beyond possibility. First, should a deficient harvest occur, then we must part with our gold for foreign corn; next, a war may suddenly arise, by which our gold would soon be carried off. We do not say these are the only channels through which accumulated gold can flow, nor do we say it is desirable that our gold should flow away through such channels, but certain it is, whenever these accumulations do take place, something unforeseen is tolerably sure to arise by which our public boards are diminished. But then comes the grave question, Will the constant additions to the stock of gold made concurrently by California, Australia, and Columbia, have a marked action on prices? It would be idle to doubt that if the present accumulations go on, and if corresponding outlets do not present themselves, the effect must be very marked on prices. The question, however, is hardly ripe for discussion, but the hour is rapidly approaching when it will force itself on the attention of financiers, and will come home to every one engaged in trade, and holding any description of realisable property. With respect to commerce, a very large increase must be expected; but it will require all the caution that can be exercised in every influential direction to prevent that increase from directing itself into speculative and unsound channels.

The Turkish Loan has been floated in our market by the assistance of dealers. The premium was not a legitimate premium, it was, as we are advised, partly made up by arrangement with certain firms deeply interested in the loan. That the public have no faith in the security is clearly evidenced by the fact that the premium has all but disappeared, and that the most strenuous exertions are being made to prevent the price going below par. Nothing can more strongly indicate the necessity of character, and political and financial stability in nations, when they require loans from this country, than the reception of this loan. With a guarantee of 6 per cent. and a subscribing price of 85, yielding more than 7 per cent. if the security were sound, the premium ought to be at least 60 per cent. But moneyed men doubt, and not unreasonably, the position of Turkey; they distrust her financial solvency, and they do not credit all the fine things in her favour that have appeared in the columns of certain Stock Exchange daily organs. Our own opinion is, that the new Turkish Loan is very dangerous stock. It may turn out all right, and then the venturers will have made their market. It may take rank eventually among the scores of foreign loans which will never repay this country a shilling interest or principal, and then the holders will have no one to blame but themselves.

Yesterday came into operation the official notification recently issued by the Post-office authorities, by which it is made compulsory to prepay the postage on all letters addressed to the East Indies, whether by way of Southampton or Marseilles. This rule, it will be remembered, also applies to letters from India to the United Kingdom.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will not despatch a steamer from Southampton for Bombay on the 11th. The company intends sending out a steamer from Southampton on the 25th, with passengers, &c., for Bombay.

The Council-General of the department of the Héralt, which has just held its annual sitting, has again strongly expressed itself in favour of free trade. After a long series of *considerants* it expresses its gratitude to the Imperial Government for alleviations that have been introduced into the customs' tariff with regard to various articles of subsistence and raw materials, and especially for the decree which, in the interests of agriculture, lowered the duty on sulphur.

On the Paris Bourse during the month a sustained and considerable rise has at length been witnessed. The improvement now amounts to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. At Vienna there has been a decline of 1 per cent.

On Monday, at Liverpool, a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Holmes and Slater, merchants in the Honduras trade, who stopped payment two or three weeks ago, soon after the failure of Messrs. Hyde, Hodge, and Co., took place; the liabilities are 81,077*l.*, and the assets only 3381*l.*, showing a deficiency of 77,696*l.*

The affairs of Mr. J. Carmichael have engaged attention for the last fortnight or three weeks, but the attempt to enable him to resume payment has thus far been fruitless.

In the Bankruptcy Court a meeting was held for the proof of debts and choice of assignees under the bankruptcy of Messrs. Ayres and Melliss, merchants, late of Nottingham and New York, whose liabilities are stated to amount to as much as 400,000*l.* The adjudication was made on the 22nd of June last.

Private letters from China state that the shipments of specie from Hong-Kong to India continued on a large scale, the total in the interval from the 1st to the 7th of July having been 350,000*l.* Very little was known at Canton of the result of the operations of the allied powers in the north, but a rumour was in circulation that the expenses of the war are to be paid out of duties collected at Canton, and that that city is to be held as a material guarantee. It is hoped that the peace will include the right of navigating the rivers, otherwise the trade in British imports can never become what it ought to be.

Advices from Guatemala state that the cochineal crop, which promised to be unusually large at the commencement, has not exceeded 9600 serons, continued rain in the later months having caused great destruction.

Notice has been given that the liquidators of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank will be prepared to pay all creditors for sums under 100*l.* (3000 in number) 1*l.* in the pound, in full discharge of their claims, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of this month.

Consols yesterday were firm, at 96 11-16 to $\frac{1}{2}$, for money and the 7th September.

COPPER MARKET.—Messrs. Trueman and Fry state that Copper has this day fallen $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton; Manufactured, 11*½*d.; Tough Cake and Tile, 102*½* 1*l.*s.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued.....	31,538,850	Government debt.....	11,015,100
		Other securities.....	3,459,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	17,063,850
		Silver bullion.....	
	£31,538,850		£31,538,850

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' capital 14,553,000		Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	10,912,281
Reserve.....	3,689,972	Other Securities.....	15,453,324
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,627,855	Notes.....	11,236,030
Other deposits.....	13,674,788	Gold and Silver Coin.....	733,346
Seven Day & other Bills.....	790,466		
	£38,336,081		£38,336,081

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 2nd day of September, 1858.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 31.

BANKRUPTS.—EDWARD JOHN COOK, Suffolk, wine merchant—GEORGE ROSE BIRCHER, Staffordshire, innkeeper—THOMAS DAWSON, Birmingham, printer—EDWARD BREWSTER BALDWIN, Staffordshire, saddler—JOHN MADIN and RICHARD WEBSTER, Nottinghamshire, common brewers—WILLIAM NICHOLAS JOHNS, Monmouthshire, stationer—WILLIAM ANSELL BAILEY, Devonshire, spirit merchant—HENRY EARNshaw, Yorkshire, corn miller—WILLIAM PARSONAGE, Liverpool, auctioneer—JOSEPH ROBERTS, Liverpool, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. and T. STEVEN, Buri-bank, coalmasters—J. ALEXANDER, Glasgow, plumber—J. M'KENZIE, Edinburgh, eating-house keeper.

Friday, September 3.

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS J. TAYLOR, Stoke Newington-road, Middlesex, grocer—PHINEAS HALL, Bolton, contractor—JONATHAN MARSHALL, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, grocer—EDWARD CATTERS, Coventry, hatter—GEORGE WHITE, Birmingham, grocer—ABRAHAM DAVID LEWIS, North Shields, wine merchant—JOSEPH WRIGHT, Coventry, watch manufacturer—RICHARD SMITH BELL, Newcastle-under-Lyme, baker and confectioner—THOMAS JOHNSON, West Hartlepool, Durham, shipowner—WILLIAM ROBERTS COOKE, Great Bridge, Staffordshire, grocer—THOMAS BARNARD, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, bookseller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—D. TURNER, Glasgow, spirit dealer—D. and M. MONRO, Inverary, boat-builders and fishermen.

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

Rita: an Autobiography. 2 vols. post 8vo. R. Bentley.
Six Months in British Burmah. By T. C. Winter. Post 8vo. R. Bentley.
Service and Adventure with the Khakee Ressalah. By R. H. W. Dunlop. R. Bentley.
My Escape from the Mutinies in Oudh. Fcap. 8vo. R. Bentley.
Five Years of It. By Alfred Austen. 2 vols. post 8vo. J. F. Hope.
Literature of American Aboriginal Languages. By Hennann E. Ludwig. Edited by N. Trübner. 8vo. Trübner and Co.
Tales from Blackwood. Vol. II. Fcap. 8vo. W. Blackwood and Sons.
The "Orlando Furioso." Translated into English Verse by W. Stewart Rose. Vol. II. Small 8vo. (Bohn's Illustrated Library.)
Lord King's Life of Locke. Small 8vo. (Bohn's Standard Library.)
China—The Times Correspondence. By G. Wingrove Cooke. Fcap. 8vo. Routledge and Co.
Law and Lawyers. By Archer Polson. 18mo. Routledge and Co.
History of the Ancient Sects. By the Rev. Duncan McCallum. 12mo. J. Menzies.
Curiosities of Literature. By Isaac Disraeli. A new edition, with Memoir by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli. Vol. I. Fcap. 8vo. Routledge and Co.

CHESS.—On Friday, the 27th, Mr. Morphy played eight games blindfold. His opponents were Lord Lytton; Mr. Salmon, the best player Ireland affords; Mr. J. Kipping, junior, a very strong player; Mr. Avery, president of the Birmingham Club; Mr. Carr, secretary of the Leamington Club; Dr. Freeman, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. W. R. Wills. The play commenced at one o'clock, and terminated about a quarter past six, and resulted in Mr. Morphy winning every game except the one with Mr. Kipping. Mr. Morphy sat at one end of the library; at a table at the other end sat his eight opponents, with their eight boards before them. Mr. Morphy, gazing at the lozenge window above him, and leaning carelessly with his arm thrown over the bench on which he sits, attacked each board in succession. Move and counter-move were audibly announced by a friend, and when the tables had been traversed one more at a time, the process was recommenced. Mr. Morphy had the whole eight games so thoroughly "in his head," that when a piece was accidentally shifted on one of the boards, and a move was made in which it was involved, he at once detected something was wrong, and exclaimed that it was "an impossible move." Such it was acknowledged to be. In the same game, Mr. Morphy left a piece, *en prise*, the taking of which involved a mate in a few moves, and accordingly on his adversary taking the piece, unconscious of the snare laid for him, the game became Mr. Morphy's almost immediately. His play was very rapid. Each game lasted on the average about thirty moves, so that he had to bear in mind at least two hundred and forty moves, and the position of every board throughout from beginning to end. Of the eight simultaneous games, Mr. Morphy won six, drew one, and lost only one. The eight games occupied about six hours. The match arranged between Messrs. Staunton and Morphy stands thus:—Stake, 500*l.* a side; the scorer of the first eleven games wins; to commence on the 1st of November next. Mr. Morphy was to proceed from Birmingham to Paris, to challenge Herr Harwitz, and probably afterwards to Breslau, to play Herr Andersen; but it is expected that the latter match will be played in London.—*Birmingham Journal.*

BAPTISM BY SURPRISE.—A correspondent from Rome writes as follows to the *Debate*:—"I stated some time ago that a Jewish child had been taken away from its parents, at Bologna, on the plea that it had been secretly baptised by a servant. A bull of Benedict XIV. expressly forbids the baptising of Jews by surprise, except when they are in imminent danger of death. In that case baptism may be secretly administered, but the bishop must be immediately informed of the fact; and in the event of the patient's recovery, he is then taken from his parents to be educated as a Christian. This was the case in the present instance; the father, finding it impossible to recover his child, solicited an audience of the Pope, who granted it without difficulty, and gave him permission to see his son, on condition that he should not hold any conversation with him calculated to render his conversion abortive."

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.																			
Name of Company.					Name of Company.					Name of Company.					Name of Company.				
No. of shares.	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	T.	F.	No. of shares.	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	T.	F.	No. of shares.	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	T.	F.	No. of shares.	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	T.	F.
84548	12	100			Ambergate, &c.	61	61			48810	204	13			Ditto New	d2	d3		
Stock	100	100			Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	69	67			Ditto Bonds 1876	108	108			Ditto	108	108		
100	100	100			Cheshire Junction	92	92			Ditto 5 1/2 p. ct., 1877, ditto	108	108			Ditto	108	108		
100	100	100			Bristol and Exeter	83	83			Madras guar. 4 1/2 per cent.	174	174			Ditto	174	174		
100	100	100			Caledonian	35	35			Ditto ditto 5 do.	201	201			Ditto	201	201		
100	100	100			Chester and Holyhead	154	154			Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. Extension	d	d			Ditto	d	d		
100	100	100			Eastern Counties	60	60			Ditto Thirds ditto	p	p			Ditto	p	p		
100	100	100			Eastern Union, class A	46	46			Seind	p	p			Ditto	p	p		
100	100	100			— class B	31	31			Ditto New	p	p			Ditto	p	p		
25	25	25			East Kent	15	15			Ditto New	p	p			Ditto	p	p		
100	100	100			East Lancashire	93	93			Ditto New	p	p			Ditto	p	p		
100	100	100			Edinburgh and Glasgow	65	65			Ditto New	p	p			Ditto	p	p		
100	100	100			Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	253	253			Ditto New	p	p			Ditto	p	p		
100	100	100			Great Northern	98	98			Ditto New	p	p			Ditto	p	p		
100	100	100			— A stock	80	80			Trinidad (limited) Scrip	p	p			Ditto	p	p		
100	100	100			— B stock	130	130			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.									
100	100	100			Great Southern and Western (L)	103	103			Antwerp and Rotterdam	54	54			Ditto	54	54		
100	100	100			Great Western	504	504			Belgian Eastern Junction	14	14			Ditto	14	14		
100	100	100			Lancashire and Carlisle	92	92			Dutch Rhenish	d4	d4			Ditto	d4	d4		
100	100	100			— New Thirds	113	113			Eastern of France	20	20			Ditto	20	20		
100	100	100			Lancashire and Yorkshire	93	93			Great Luxembourg Constituted	8	8			Ditto	8	8		
100	100	100			— F. 1st	d	d			Shares	8	8			Ditto	8	8		
100	100	100			— F. 2nd	d	d			— Obligations	8	8			Ditto	8	8		
100	100	100			London and Blackwall	64	64			Namur and Liege	24	24			Ditto	24	24		
100	100	100			London, Brighton, and South C	110	109			Northern of France	24	24			Ditto	24	24		
100	100	100			London and North-Western	41	41			Paris and Lyons	32	32			Ditto	32	32		
100	100	100			— Eighth	41	41			Paris and Orleans	55	55			Ditto	55	55		
100	100	100			London and South-Western	93	92			Royal Danish	8	8			Ditto	8	8		
100	100	100			Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	34	32			Sambre and Meuse	8	8			Ditto	8	8		
100	100	100			Metropolitan	95	95			— 5 1/2 per cent. Pref.	8	8			Ditto	8	8		
100	100	100			Midland	67	65			West Flanders	59	59			Ditto	59	59		
100	100	100			Birmingham and Derby	11	11			Western and N.-W. of France	25	25			Ditto	25	25		
100	100	100			Midland Great Western (L)	63	62			MISCELLANEOUS.									
100	100	100			Newport, Abr., and Hereford	11	11			Australian Agricultural	34	34			Ditto	34	34		
100	100	100			Norfolk	63	62			Australian Royal Mail	14	14			Ditto	14	14		
100	100	100			Northern Counties Union	43	43			Atlantic Telegraph (Limited)	80	80			Ditto	80	80		
100	100	100			Northern British	53	53			British and Irish Mag. Tel. A	8	8			Ditto	8	8		
100	100	100			North-Eastern—Berwick	81	81			Do. B. 7 per cent. till 1863	20	20			Ditto	20	20		
100	100	100			— G. N. E. Purchase	41	41			Do. C.	120	120			Ditto	120	120		
100	100	100			— Leeds	45	45			Canada	120	120			Ditto	120	120		
100	100	100			North London	99	99			Crystal Palace	14	14			Ditto	14	14		
100	100	100			North Staffordshire	45	45			Do. Preference	14	14			Ditto	14	14		
100	100	100			Oxford, Worcester, and Wolve	28	28			Eur. and Amer. Steam (Limited)	3	3			Ditto	3	3		
100	100	100			Scottish Central	118	118			Eastern Steam	24	24			Ditto	24	24		
100	100	100			Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.	28	28			Electric Telegraph	108	108			Ditto	108	108		
100	100	100			Scottish Midland Stock	86	86			Electric Telegraph of Ireland	14	14			Ditto	14	14		
100	100	100			Shropshire Union	46	46			English and Australian Copper	14	14			Ditto	14	14		
100	100	100			South Devon	35	35			European and Indian Jn. Tel.	14	14			Ditto	14	14		
100	100	100			South Eastern	71	70			General Steam Navigation	11	11			Ditto	11	11		
100	100	100			South Wales	79	79			London Discount	11	11			Ditto	11	11		
100	100	100			South Yorkshire and River Dun.	14	14			London Gen. Omnibus Company	24	24			Ditto	24	24		
100	100	100			Do	45	45			Mediterranean Electric Telegraph	74	74			Ditto	74	74		
100	100	100			Vale of Neath	175000	100			Mediterranean Ex. Tel. (Limited)	14	14			Ditto	14	14		
LINES LEASED					BRITISH POSSESSIONS.					FOREIGN STOCKS.					FOREIGN STOCKS.				
AT FIXED RENTALS.					Bombay, Baroda, and Central					Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.					Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p. ct. in & at				
100	100	100			India guaranteed.	p	p			Brasilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	100	100			Ditto 4 1/2 per cent.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. 1858.	100	100			Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Ditto 5 per cent., 1829 and 1830	100	100			Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Ditto 5 per cent., 1831	100	100			Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Ditto 4 1/2 per cent., 1858	100	100			Ditto Passive Bonds	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.	100	100			Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Ditto Deferred 3 per cent.	100	100			Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent.	100	100			Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Ditto 3 per cent.	100	100			Venezuela 5 per cent.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1825	100	100			Ditto Deferred 2 per cent.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds	100	100			Ditto on above payable in London.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Dutch 2 1/2 p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders	100	100			Belgian Bonds 4 1/2 per cent.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2 1/2 p. c.	100	100			Dutch 2 1/2 p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Ditto Deferred	100	100			Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Guatemala	100	100			Peruvian Dollar Bonds	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Mexican 3 per cent.	100	100			PARIS.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Peruvian Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent.	100	100			French Rentes, 4 1/2 per cent.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. (Unbarren)	100	100			Ditto 3 per cent.	100	100		
100	100	100			Ditto	p	p			Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1833	100	100				100	100		

ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Fri.		Fri.
Bank Stock, div. 5 1/2 p. c. 1-year	97 1/2	Do. do. Scrip	10p
3 per cent. Reduced Anns	97 1/2	Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 1000l.	10p
Ditto for Opening	98 1/2	Ditto under 500l.	10p
3 per cent. Consols Anns	98 1/2	Bank Stock for account Aug. 5	90 1/2
Ditto for Opening	97 1/2	3 p. ct. Cons. for account do	90 1/2
New 3 per cent. Anns	97 1/2	Ditto for Opening do	90 1/2
Ditto for Opening	97 1/2	India Stock, for account do	90 1/2
New 3 1/2 per cent. Anns	97 1/2	Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1 1/2d. p. day	25
New 3 1/2 per cent.	97 1/2	Ditto 1000l.	31
3 per cent.	97 1/2	Ditto 500l.	31
Long Anns Jan. 5, 1860	97 1/2	Ditto Small	31
Anns for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	97 1/2	Ditto Advertised 1d.	31
Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1860	97 1/2	Ditto Bonds, 1855 3 1/2 p. ct.	31
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	97 1/2	Ditto under 1000l.	31
Ditto April 5, 1860	97 1/2	Ditto B 1859	31
India Stock, 10 1/2 per cent.	98 1/2	Ditto under 1000	31
Do. Loan Debentures	98 1/2		

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Fri.		Fri.
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.....	..	Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p. ct. in & at	..
Brasilian Bonds, 5 per cent.....	..	Ditto 4 1/2 per cent.....	100
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. 1858.....	..	Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.....	..
Ditto 5 per cent., 1829 and 1830	Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent.....	..
Ditto 5 per cent., 1843	Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent., 1858	Ditto Passive Bonds
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.....	..	Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd.	..
Ditto Deferred 3 per cent.....	..	Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.....	..
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent.....	..	Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed ..	104
Ditto 3 per cent.....	..	Venezuela 5 per cent.....	..
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1825	Ditto Deferred 2 per cent.....	..
Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds.....	..	[Div. on above payable in London.]	..
Dutch 2 1/2 p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders	..	Belgian Bonds 4 1/2 per cent.....	..
Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2 1/2 p. c.	..	Dutch 2 1/2 p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders	63 1/2
Ditto Deferred	Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates
Guatemala	Peruvian Dollar Bonds
Mexican 3 per cent.....	..	PARIS.	..
Peruvian Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent.....	..	French Rentes, 4 1/2 per cent
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. (Uribarren) ..	90 1/2	Ditto 3 per cent.....	25 1/2
Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1833	..		

ESCAPE FROM JEDDAH.—A German lady and her brother, who were present in Jeddah at the time of the massacre, escaped safely to Aden, whence they arrived at Bombay on the 22nd of July, having obtained a free passage on board the *Success*, in charge of twenty-four negro slaves—boys and girls. This lady was robbed at Jeddah of all her property and valuables. The lady and her brother were at the Fort police-office, Bombay, on the 22nd of July, with the twenty-four slaves, who were lodged in the chowky, until some provision could be made for them.

THE FRENCH LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.—A rabbit-skin merchant, named Michel Liandier, was sentenced on Monday, at the assize court of the Seine, to eight years' imprisonment as a fraudulent bankrupt. This man, although he could neither read nor write, carried on business on a very large scale, and in one year turned over as much as 160,000*l*. Having many branch establishments in the provinces, his correspondence was very voluminous, but he carried it all on through an *écritain public*, a man who sits in a little hut scarcely big enough to hold two people, and whose ordinary occupation consists in writing servant-girls' love-letters. This man not only wrote Liandier's letters, but posted up his books at his dictation. For some years Liandier was prosperous, but when the crisis of 1857 came he bought rabbit-skins at high prices on credit, and sold them at once at low prices for cash, and showed as much skill in dictating false entries as if he had been able to write them himself. His manoeuvres were, however, detected—not without difficulty—by an accountant.

THE ALLEGED MUTILATIONS.—In reply to an official letter from Mr. Cecil Beadon, Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. J. W. Sherer, magistrate of Cawnpore, writes:—"Although I accompanied General Havelock's force to this place, and have remained here ever since, I have never heard a story I considered credible, of mutilation, torture or dishonour; I would also state that there were no dead bodies lying about in the enclosures of the house, nor in the house itself where the ladies were massacred, that there was no writing of any kind on the walls of the building, which were carefully examined, and that the only paper found throwing light on the miserable events that occurred between the 27th of June and the 18th of July, were a Hindoo list of the prisoners, a medical memorandum apparently written by a native doctor, and a brief diary in outline, believed to have been kept by a member of the Lindsay family."

VERY COOL.—Mr. Argent, writing to the *Daily News*, says:—"Will it be believed by the world that we, the unfortunate shareholders of the Royal British Bank, after being ruined and hunted out of the country, and now trying to forget the past, and endeavouring by renewed exertions to recover our positions, should be most unfeelingly reminded of our misfortunes by a request to sign a petition for the release of Esdaile?"

FOREIGN-OFFICE PASSPORTS.—Since the 25th of June, the date of the establishment of the agency of the Foreign Office at this port, to the end of the month of August, Mr. Edward Glynn, the agent at Newcastle, has issued 102 passports to British subjects intending to travel in foreign countries. The extent of the convenience to the public—who were formerly obliged to apply in London—must be very great.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The sixty-seventh half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday at their offices, 71, Lombard-street; John Wilkin, Esq., in the chair. The report of the directors, and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last, were read to the meeting, and unanimously adopted. The usual dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, was declared, and the cordial thanks of the proprietors voted to the chairman and directors for their continued zealous services in the management of the company's affairs, after which the meeting separated.

COLEFORD, MONMOUTH, USK, AND PONTYPOOL RAILWAY.—The report states that since the company have worked the line, the weekly returns of traffic have been as favourable as could be expected; and the passenger traffic to Monmouth already exceeds the estimate submitted to Parliament for the whole line to Coleford. The directors are still most anxious to cross the river Wye, so as to carry out their expressed intention of reaching the minerals of the forest of Dean; and arrangements are about being made to enable them to do so. It is not proposed to declare a dividend at the half-yearly meeting.

HARVEST IN SUSSEX.—The *Sussex Advertiser* says:—"The weather has been all that could be desired during the past week, and has enabled the concluding labours of harvest to be completed under the most favourable circumstances. In this district the harvest may practically be said to be finished; there may be a little corn still 'out' here and there, but, as a rule, our harvest is over, and it has certainly been got up most satisfactorily and in first-rate condition. The wheat crop is a good average in quantity; and although there is some unevenness in quality, yet on the whole it is in this respect quite as good, if not better, than in the average of seasons, there having been no drawback from wet during the process of harvesting."

A VEIN OF COAL ON FIRE.—A serious accident occurred on Monday in the Evail Fach coal pit, at Tindu, Glamorganshire. Early in the morning some passers-by observed a volume of smoke proceeding from the air shaft, and the mineral agent was immediately apprised of the circumstance. He descended, and discovered that a vein of coal had caught fire, it is conjectured, from a spark emitted from the engine used underground. With as little delay as possible steps were taken for the safety of the men employed, and in less than an hour the whole of them were brought out, no one, fortunately, having sustained the slightest injury. The water course was then turned into the pit, and will continue to run till the fire is quite extinguished. The pit will of course be stopped for some time, and the damage done will be considerable.

SINGULAR BIGAMY.—At Wandsworth police-court John Curle, who was charged last week with bigamy, for having married Susan Grace Sparks, his first wife Sarah being still alive, surrendered to his bail. His defence was that the first marriage was never consummated, as he and the woman he had married parted at the church door and never cohabited at all. Proof was given of both marriages, the first with Sarah Wheeler and the second with Susan Grace Sparks, and the magistrate, saying that the fact of the non-consummation did not affect the marriage contract, committed the prisoner for trial. Sarah Wheeler, otherwise Curle, was then placed at the bar charged with intermarrying illegally with Charles Thomas Farmer, she being a married woman, and her offence being clearly established, she was also fully committed. Bail was taken for Curle, but Wheeler was locked up.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH FOR THE COLONIES.—A submarine telegraph cable of about 300 miles is in course of manufacture at Mr. Henley's works, to connect the colony of Victoria with Tasmania.

EXTRAORDINARY SEASON.—DIMINISHING RAINFALL.—The year 1858 will be noted as a season of great drought in many places, but especially so on the north-east coast. At Berwick-upon-Tweed there has not been an available shower of rain from August, 1857, to August 1858, and numerous springs are dry which the "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember before to have failed. The local waterworks have, as a consequence, run short of water; the waterworks at many other places have also partially failed, as at Bolton, at Liverpool (the Pike), and at Manchester. At Washington, near Durham, the actual recorded fall of rain for nine months (November, 1857, to July, 1858), has been 8.86, or a little more than eight and three-quarter inches, in the nine months. It has been noticed for the last fifteen months that the seasons are modified, and the fall of rain is diminishing. Will cultivation and land-drainage account for the change?—*The Builder*.

GOOD NEWS FOR METROPOLITAN ANGLERS.—The efforts of the conservators of the River Thames to preserve the fishery within their jurisdiction have this season been attended with considerable success. It may not be generally known that the part of the river between Staines and Putney is carefully watched by the river keepers of the conservators and of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, whose officers hold deputations under the conservators.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is with much pleasure that we are able to state that an intimation of her Majesty's intention to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Bright and Captain Preedy has reached us. This permanent testimonial of her Majesty's intelligent interest in the late gigantic undertaking will very fitly commemorate its success, and will be gladly approved by the country.—*Mechanics Magazine*.

SOMETHING NEW.—"A Bachelor" calls attention to the following notice which has been published:—"On the 24th inst., at St. Paul's, the Lorrimer-square, Newington-butt, by the Rev. T. Mitchell, incumbent of the church, assisted by the Rev. J. Going, M.A., with choral service, Paul, eldest son of Paul Jerrard, publisher, of 170, Fleet-street, to Harriet Alban, youngest daughter of Thos. Dinn, Esq." He then asks: "Can you inform the public what is the peculiar and beneficial effect of being married 'with choral service,' who sings it, the bride or the bridegroom, or the bridesmaids, or the incumbent, or his assistant, or the clerks, or the friends of the two families; how much it costs, and whether the clergyman who has invented this novel process has taken out a patent for it?"

A NEST OF SNAKES.—One day last week one of the kitchen gardeners at Dangstein House, Rogate, was moving a heap of rubbish, and found in it nearly 200 snakes.—*West Sussex Gazette*.

ANOMALY OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.—A man named Callendar was on Thursday convicted of an assault at an Irish wake upon a person named M'Dermot, in Manchester; but as the complainant was not able to pay the fees for the prisoner's committal, the case was postponed until to-day. If M'Dermot can raise the money, Callendar will go to gaol; but if not, the offender will escape punishment. Such a state of things is worthy of attention by law reformers. Its absurdity and impropriety are too obvious to need remark.

A SENSITIVE OFFICIAL.—"A letter from Alexandria of the 9th," says the *Malta Times*, "mentions that a

young man, the medical officer of the French Consulate there, unknown to the officers of the *Lazaretto*, had contact with a patient in that establishment supposed to be attacked with plague, the servant of a M. Nani, of Bengazi, and afterwards freely communicated with many parties in the town, and thereby compromised the public health, rendering necessary the issue of a touched or doubtful bill of health. This circumstance had as worked upon the mind of the director of the quarantine, a European, who had held the appointment for many years, and grown infirm in the service, that he attempted to destroy himself by firing a pistol at his head; but, from the arm having been loaded some time, the desired intent was not immediately accomplished, though sufficient injury was caused to render it very doubtful whether his life will be spared."

THE BETTER CLASS OF PARIS ARTIZANS.—When you enter the often pretty spacious inhabitations of certain classes of Paris artizans, you are frequently astonished by the refinement and elegance of their arrangements, which reproduce, in a peculiarly pleasing manner, the luxury of the middle classes blended with a certain patriarchal element. There are not a few families of this kind who possess pieces of furniture which have not yet penetrated into the abodes of the working classes in Germany. A family of the working class in tolerable employment is seldom without a large pendulum clock, several looking glasses, some tasteful vase on the chimney piece; and on the walls copper engravings, even though the latter may only have been obtained as premiums for subscribing to illustrated serials. The centre of all this splendour is usually the sleeping apartment of the married pair, in which the child furniture is displayed, and this special luxury of the artizan family developed. The bedsteads are of walnut wood, and supplied with sheets and curtains of dazzlingly white linen. A chest of drawers, a desk, a sideboard with glass doors, all of walnut wood, an elegantly ornamented round table standing in the middle of the room, complete the comfort of the thoroughly clean and respectable *ménage*. The windows, too, are tastefully hung with curtains. Nor are there wanting the adjunct of a little library, in which you remark books of entertainment and education, and frequently an illustrated History of France, recently published in numbers.—*Herr Mundt*.

CURRAN'S SON.—Mr. W. H. Curran, late one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court, died on Tuesday at his residence in Dublin. He was son of the late celebrated John Philpot Curran, Master of the Rolls.

THE DEAN OF ROCHESTER.—We (*Sussex Express*) are sorry to hear that the Very Rev. the Dean of Rochester, who is at his vicarage of West Farleigh, is indisposed. The venerable head of our cathedral chapter is in his eighty-second year, we believe, but has generally preached in his church on Sunday afternoons.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing cross. TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS.—For One Month only, previous to Professor Frikell's departure on a Provincial Tour. Every Evening at Eight. Saturday Afternoon, at Three. Private Boxes, One Guinea. Box Stalls, 5*s*.; Orchestra Stalls, 3*s*.; Area, 2*s*.; Amphitheatre, 1*s*. Places can be secured at the Polygraphic Hall, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—3, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket, OPEN DAILY for Gentlemen only. LECTURES by Dr. SEXTON at 4 and 8 o'clock on Important and Interesting Topics in connexion with ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY (vide Programme). Admission, 1*s*.—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of 12 stamps.

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40 by 44 in.	62 in. wide by 50 in. high from top of frame	67. 0s. each.
40 by 48 in.	66 in. wide by 54 in. high from top of frame	77. 0s. each.
40 by 52 in.	70 in. wide by 58 in. high from top of frame	87. 0s. each.
40 by 56 in.	74 in. wide by 62 in. high from top of frame	97. 0s. each.
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